DECEMBER 13, 1947

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Import Bans Must Stay

SOME people, even including some cabinet ministers, are beginning to talk as if we can start to take off our new controls within six months. This is misleading and dangerous. There is nothing to suggest that our dollar position will be better in six months; on the contrary, it is practically sure to be worse.

The extent and trend of our shortage of U.S. dollars can be judged from three facts. First, our reserves will probably be down to about $400 million by the end of 1947. This is less than we had at the beginning of the war when the economic weather was much less stormy and when we should have had more in any case; it is scarcely more than a quarter of what we had two years ago.

Second, the restrictions announced up to now do not go far enough—they do not go half far enough—to stop the decline of our reserves that has been going on. During 1947 we shall have lost about $800 million; but it is difficult to see how the new controls can improve our position by $400 million in 1948. Only $300 million of saving is to be expected from Mr. Abbott's import restrictions, by his own estimate. As for Mr. Howe, who plans to cut imports of materials and capital goods and to stimulate exports to the United States, we are appalled by the difficulties of the task that he is facing with his usual infectious optimism. In a measure he will succeed; but his success will only be visible over a period of years, not in the next six months.

Third, while we were able to bolster our position by a temporary credit of $300 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank we must not rely on any further borrowing in the United States from public or private sources, both because there are so many other countries in the line-up for U.S. lending and because it obviously is not in our own interest to become dependent on loans.

All this suggests that the government must be gambling that a lot of Marshall Plan dollars will be spent here soon. We do not think this is a good gamble; certainly we should not be relying on it as heavily as we seem to be. Instead of wondering how soon our present controls can come off, we must look around for further ways of bettering our balance of trade and our reserves.

More Exports

WE can improve our trade balance with the U.S.A. and our reserves by importing less or by exporting more. We think the government has gone about as far as it should, at least for the present, in cutting imports. But what about exports?

The quickest and surest way of earning more U.S. dollars is to sell in the United States wheat and other grains, some cattle, some more lumber, in short some of the many things we are keeping at home in this country by means of export controls.

These export controls were put on during the war for a number of reasons, but chiefly to keep Canadian supplies up and Canadian prices down in the face of higher prices in the United States. They have served a good purpose, indeed they are still serving it, but they are luxuries and we can no longer afford all of them. We must sell more of these goods for cash at high prices while we can. We must take immediate advantage of the very large tariff concessions given us by the United States in our recent trade agreement with them.

When we let these goods out of the country their supplies will be shorter here and their prices higher. This will mean some more "austerity"; but we only wish that all the austerity resulting from this move could be kept in this country, where almost everyone will still be comparatively well fed, clothed

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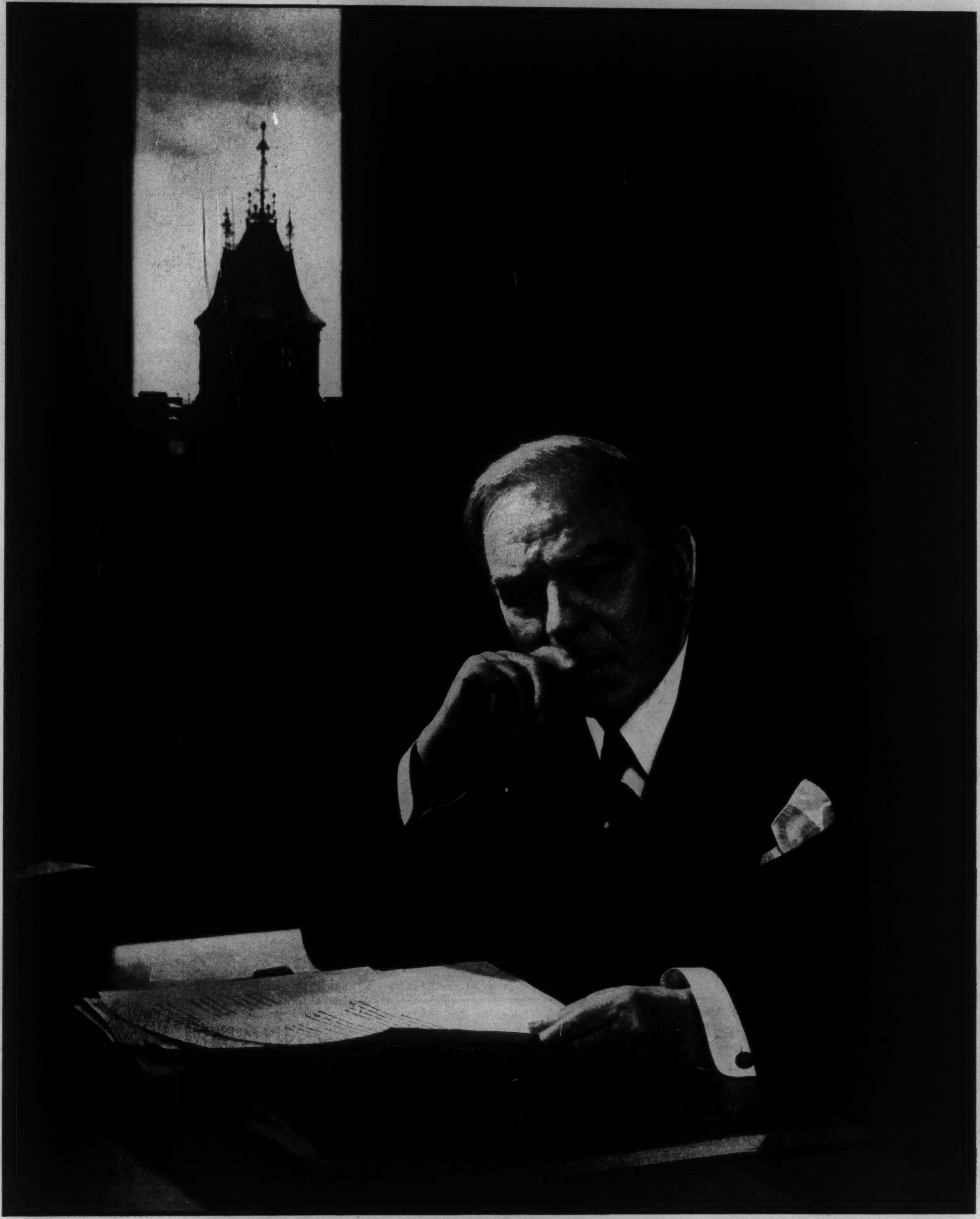

Canada salutes her Prime Minister, home again after attending the Royal Wedding and visiting Europe briefly. Mr. King's 73rd birthday takes place next Wednesday. This is a new portrait by Yousuf Karsh.

—See story page 3

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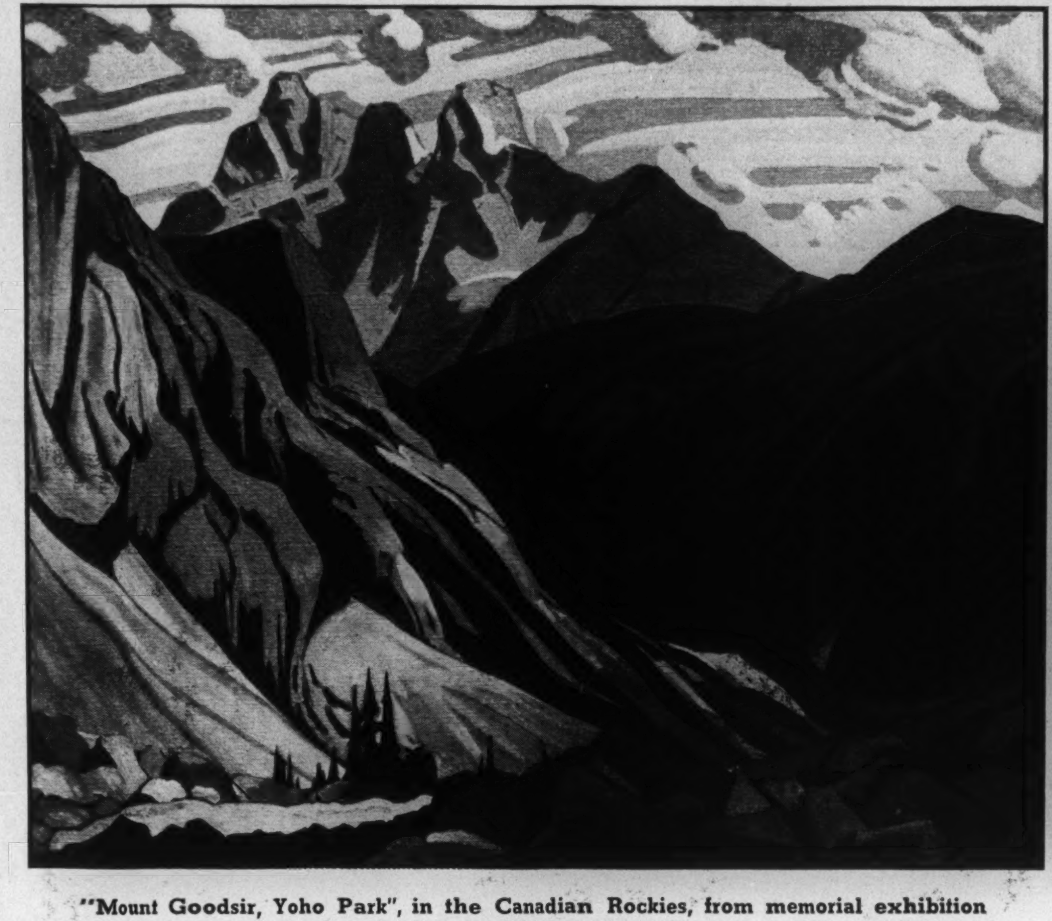
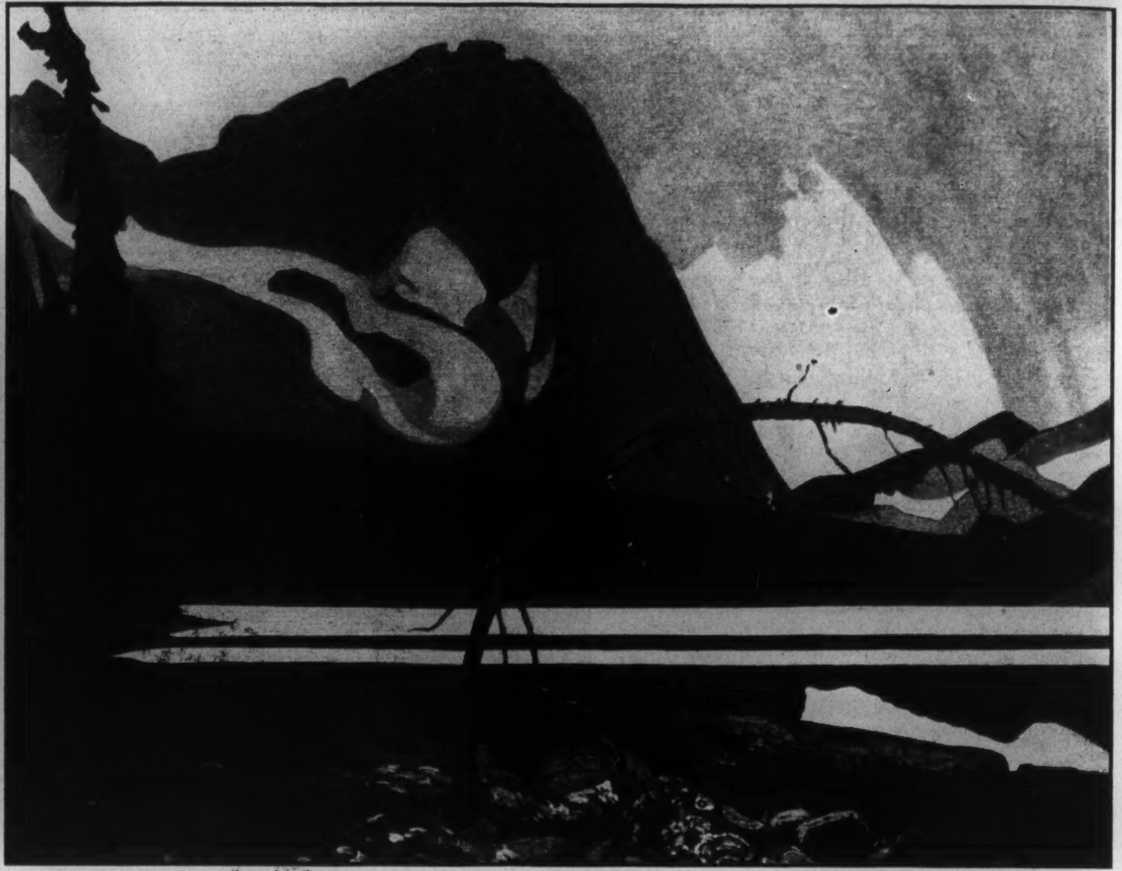
Montreal Show Honors a Great Canadian Painter



"Mount Goodsir, Yoho Park", in the Canadian Rockies, from memorial exhibition of paintings and sketches by J. E. H. MacDonald at Dominion Gallery, Montreal.



"Rain in the Mountains", one of MacDonald's largest canvases, is typical of the stark simplicity of forms which marked his later work. MacDonald was a member of Group of Seven.

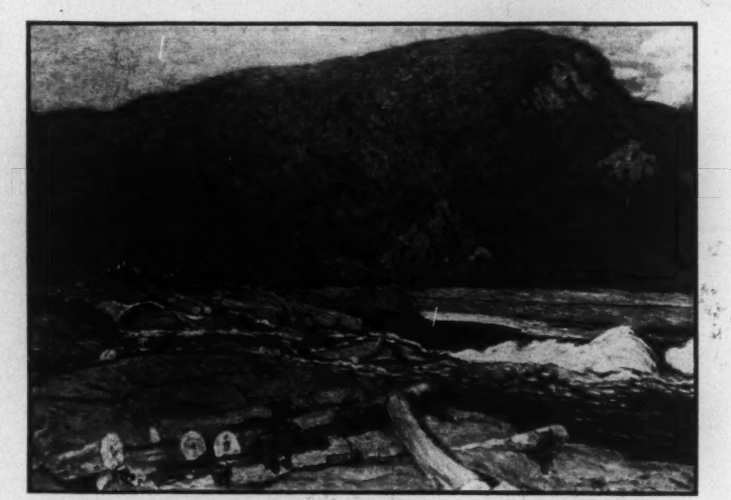
By Paul Duval

FIFTEEN years ago, on the twenty-sixth of November, a noteworthy Canadian landscape painter, J. E. H. MacDonald, died. This year, to mark the anniversary, a major collection of canvases by MacDonald has been gathered together and exhibited in Montreal's Dominion Gallery.

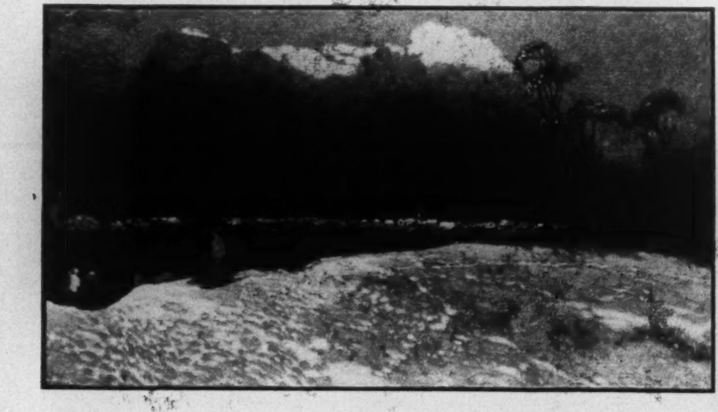
The Dominion Gallery show is a tribute to a man whose contribution to Canadian landscape painting is probably the richest and most varied in the country's history . . . such canvases as "Solemn Land", "Gleams on the Hills", "Mist Fantasy" and "The Tangled Garden" rank among the masterpieces of Canadian painting. For MacDonald, these canvases were the expression of a close understanding and deep devotion to the forms and moods of Nature, especially as they are found in Ontario's Northland.

Shortly after the turn of the century MacDonald turned from continuing the abortive grafting of a dying European tradition to a New World art which was struggling to rise through the native rock and soil into the sharp northern sun. Always a keen student, he knew of the "post-impressionist" experiments of the Europeans and—along with his pioneer colleagues in the Group of Seven—he took heart from the Old World rebels' example.

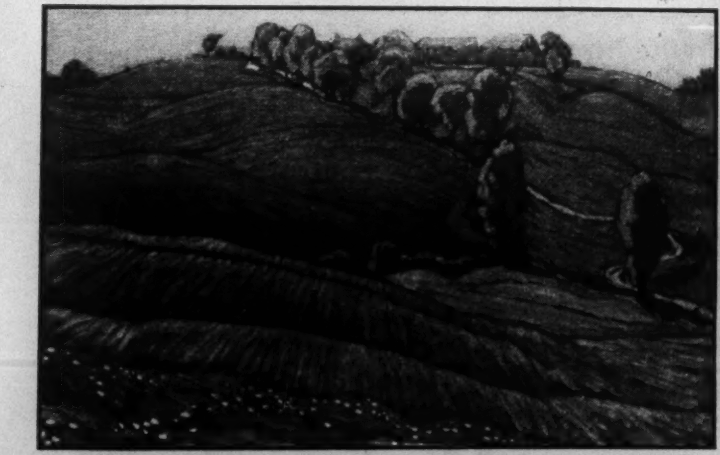
MACDONALD'S rich instinct for design in space was doubtless another factor which helped to turn him away from an art trend which depended for its effects upon purely literal renderings and paltry sentiment. But, however many things moved him and his colleagues towards a fresh outlook for Canadian art, MacDonald did achieve one of the richest contributions to this country's culture. He was a poet, as well as a painter—a pioneer with gentle eyes and a sturdy heart.



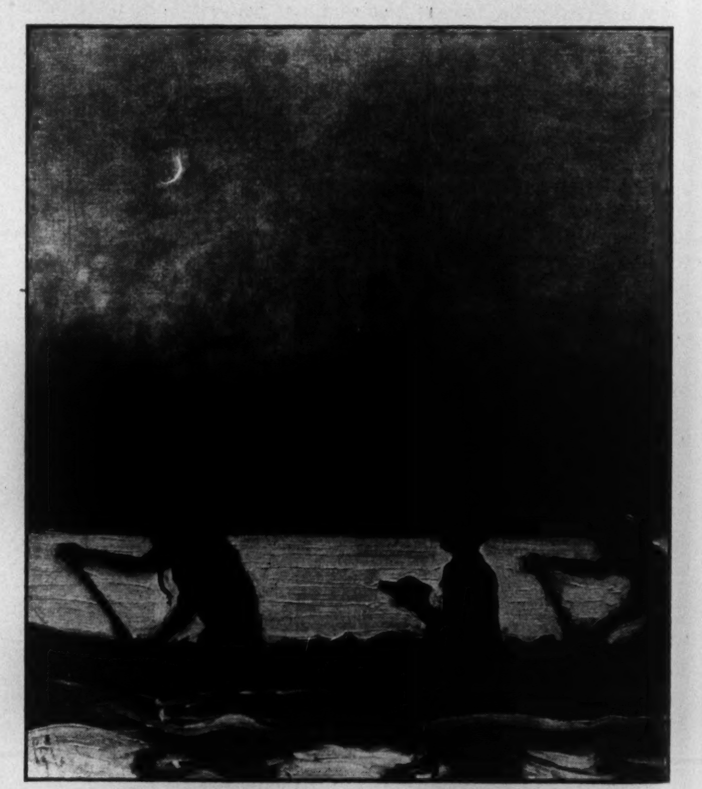
Canvas "Logs on the Gatineau", painted in 1915 when artist was using increasingly rich color.



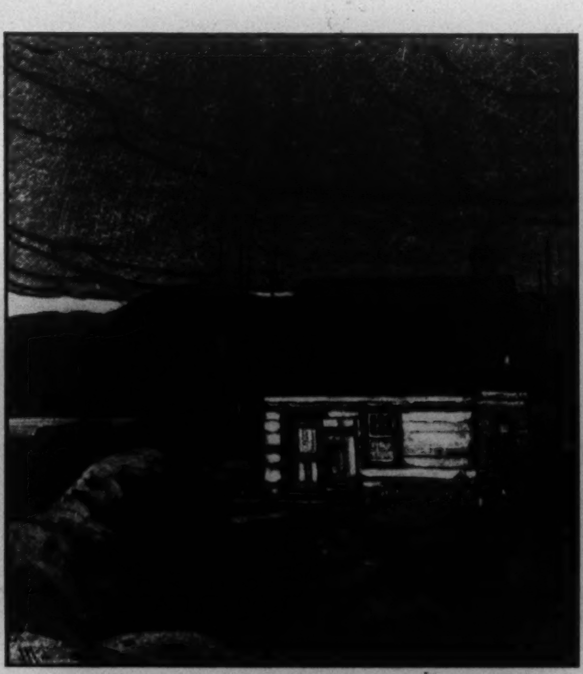
Winter sunset scene was painted near Toronto in 1914. A large oil, it is entitled "Edge of Town, No. 2."



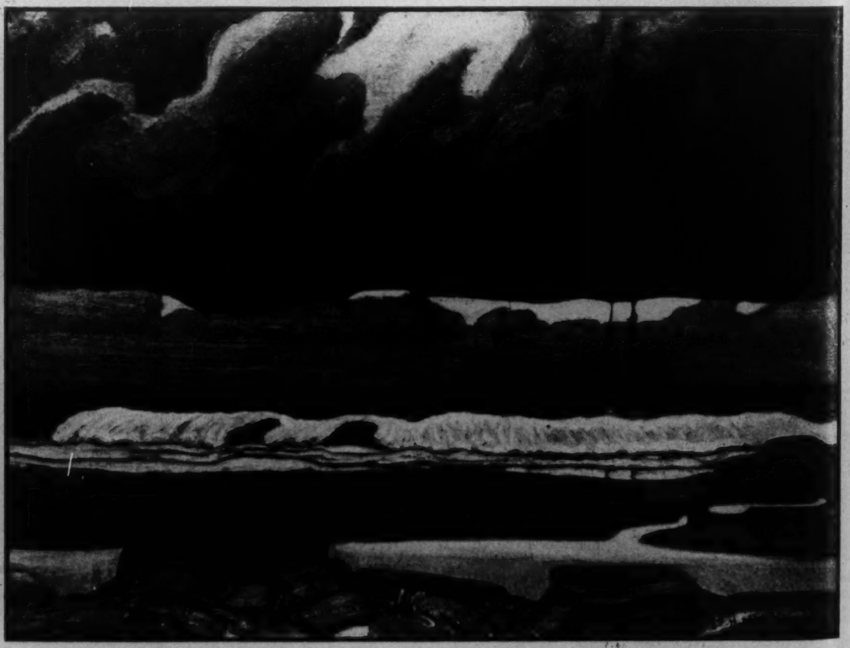
"The Hilly Farm", painted as MacDonald approached period of greatest maturity. It is a view in Ontario.



An early (1915) MacDonald — moonlit painting in monochrome of "Priest and Indians in a Canoe".



"Northern Home", painted in 1915, is one of artist's earlier sketches in oil on board.



J. E. H. MacDonald did considerable painting in the Maritimes and also the West Indies. Above is "Outside Harbor Bar, Atlantic Shore".

20 Years In Office, Mr. King Is 73 Next Week

THE birthday next week of Canada's Prime Minister may be the last he will celebrate while holding this office. It is widely expected he will retire at a 1948 Liberal Party Conference and may then become head of the Federal District Commission.

Leader of the Liberal Party since 1919 and Prime Minister for nearly 21 years, Mr. King has guided Canada through a troubled period of her history and has brought her increased recognition as a power in world affairs.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is 73 years of age next Wednesday. Born seven years after Confederation, he has led the Liberal Party . . .

. . . for 28 years. Above, with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in Ottawa.

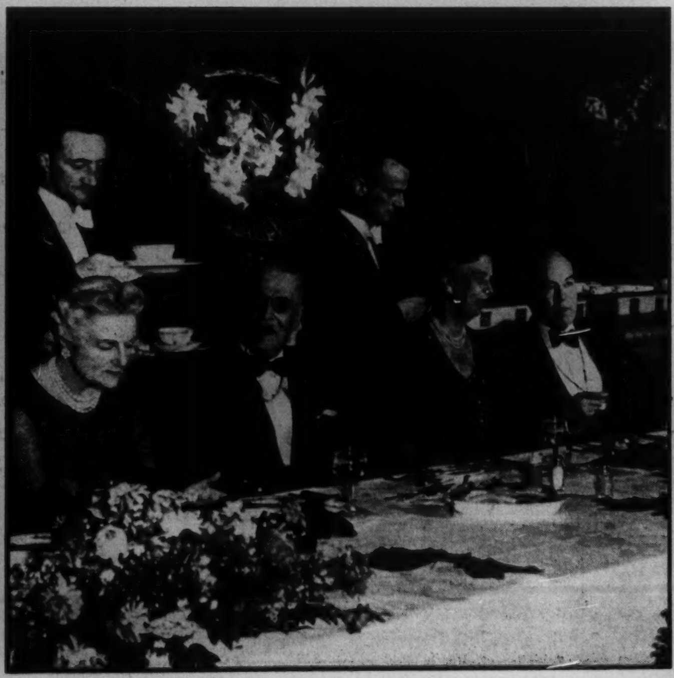
With Pat at Kingsmere, Mr. King's country home, where he goes to relax from national problems.

1941—Mr. Churchill greeting Mr. King at No. 10 Downing St., when the latter attended his first Cabinet meeting shortly . . .

. . . after arrival in London. Above, 1936—with Mr. Roosevelt in Quebec.

Well known to workmen and children on his street, the Prime Minister often stops for a chat on his way home.

Mr. King introducing Mr. Churchill before latter's speech to the Commons in Ottawa. Reception . . .



. . . during second Quebec Conference, 1944: Mrs. Churchill, Sir Eugene Fiset, Lt. Governor of . . .

. . . Quebec, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. King. Above, Mr. King in 1919 when he was elected leader of the Liberal Party.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

A Question of Temporal Relations, Should Papacy Move to Canada

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial, "A Home for the Pope" (S.N., Nov. 22) asks if it would be in the national interest to invite him to come to Canada. I submit four points for consideration:

1. Our country is at present divided quite enough and the advent of the head of the Church of Rome would only add fuel to the smouldering fire. On one side there would be the strong Protestants and on the other side there would be the equally strong Ultramontane Roman Catholics. Mutual suspicion which is today not unknown would be only fanned into a white-hot flame. This would go far towards wrecking the unity of our country completely.

2. The Pope claims by right to be not only a spiritual leader, but also a temporal ruler. It is very doubtful that if he moved to Canada such claims would be set aside. Indeed, it is quite possible that "Laurentianism" which advocates the establishment of Quebec as an independent republic, separate from Canada, would then receive a very real stimulus.

3. With the Pope claiming to be the vicar of Christ upon earth, as well as a temporal ruler, our own foreign relations would be very definitely compromised. International relations are complicated enough without having them made any worse. When a resident of Canada, the Pope would probably continue his custom of issuing encyclicals to the faithful, and also of giving advice to the nations of the world. How would it appear, if the Department of External Affairs were forced to come out and state that it felt the Pope to be all wrong? Furthermore, there is a great danger that the Pope would tend to be regarded by foreigners as the voice of a part of the population of Canada.

4. Finally, there is the whole question of the relation of the papacy to civil government. In matters which are of the *mixed forum,* that is, which affect both temporal and spiritual affairs, according to Cardinal Cicognani (*Canon Law,* p. 120), the Church has the higher jurisdiction. Moreover, it is the Church alone which determines what matters are purely spiritual or of the mixed forum. (*Catholic Encyclopedia,* art. "State and Church"). If the church and state should differ on these matters, the Church's decision must be final, "the jurisdiction of the Church prevails and that of the state is excluded" (*loc. cit.*) In this way it is practically certain that our own Government would very soon find itself obliged to make the decision whether it would obey the Pope or obey the people, a majority of whom are still Protestant. The work of the Government would thus tend to be nullified.

Mount Royal, P.Q. STANFORD REID

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No Retreat

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

J. A. STEVENSON suggests (S.N., Nov. 22) that in case the Communists capture Italy the Pope and the Vatican might move to Canada. That is unlikely because (1) the Vatican would lose vast prestige by retreating ignominiously before the evil powers of Communism; (2) Rome is a vital and historic strategic stronghold for the Roman Catholic Church; (3) it is incredible that Canada would ever permit a foreign Power (the Papal State) to establish itself in the heart of Canada—the complications would be insuperable.

Toronto, Ont. A. T. WILGRESS

Charging Emigrants

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial, "A Source of Dollars" (S.N., Nov. 29), sounds like a first step to an Iron Curtain in Canada. You ask why the Canadian emigrating to the U.S. should not be required to reimburse the Dominion exchequer for the cost of his "education, business experience, technical skill, etc." Has the Dominion exchequer paid for any of these?

Recently a large Canadian university refused more than 85 per cent of the applications to the faculty of medicine simply because it has not the facilities for such numbers. That is just a sample of what the Dominion exchequer does *not* do for education.

Business experience? Many of the emigrants are going to the U.S. to acquire business experience and many of those who already have it are not given the opportunity in Canada to use it.

Technical skill? With the existing standards of remuneration in Canada our skilled technicians produced more in learning their skill than it cost Canadians to teach them. Your suggestion is out of perspective. We do not want to stop Canadians from leaving Canada; we want to create incentives for them to remain here.

Ottawa, Ont. A. T. ROBSON

Sources Questioned

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS reply to me (S.N., Nov. 15), Watson Kirkconnell uses once again sources of "information" that are, to say the least, suspect. To bolster his case against Russia, he repeats what have publicly and privately been pointed out to him as *canards.*

A writer's sources of information are important. They must be unimpeachable. A writer can use an invalid source unwittingly once; he cannot continue ethically to use that source when it is impeached.

Mr. Kirkconnell continues to write of a speech alleged to have been made by Joseph Stalin to the Executive Committee of the Comintern on May 20, 1938. This is a retreat from his earlier position that the speech was made by Stalin on March 10, 1939. When it was pointed out to him that the alleged "excerpt" he quoted from Stalin's speech did not appear in the *official* text of the original, he fell back on the date of May 20, 1938, but cannot produce a speech made by Stalin on that date. The source of his information, he claims, appeared in an article "by André Tardieu, as printed by *Le Gringoire,* Paris, in May, 1938." Tardieu, whom Mr. Kirkconnell labels an "eminent Prime Minister of France," was an ardent pro-Nazi and Russophobe. He was, at the time of his article, violently opposing a Franco-Soviet alliance.

The speech Mr. Kirkconnell alleges Stalin to have made on May 20, 1938, exists nowhere outside the page of *Le Gringoire,* the Tardieu-supported French weekly, and a pickup made of the same by *Petite Illustration* in November, 1938. But what about *Le Gringoire?* Is it a trustworthy source? If it is not a trustworthy source, then Mr. Kirkconnell's case falls of its own lack of weight. Here are two quotations I have found from books brought out by reputable publishers, relative to the status of *Le Gringoire*:

1. From "The Secret History of the War," by Waverly Root (Vol. 1, at page 142, Scribners, 1945): "In the case of *Gringoire* a fire-eating extreme Right weekly, which published a violent anti-British diatribe by Henri Beraud, advocating making slaves of the English shortly before the war, it is possible to doubt that there was direct contact with German agents, although its editors could hardly have been ignorant of what side they were espousing—no one literate enough for publication could have missed that."

2. From "The Gravediggers of France," by Pertinax, (at page 415, Doubleday Doran and Company, 1944): "The weeklies, *Candide, Gringoire,* and *Je suis partout* might just as well have been gotten out by Goebbels or Starace. Henri Beraud's article, 'Must England Be Reduced to Slavery?' will go down to posterity as the masterpiece of this sort of writing (October, 1935). The Germans had it distributed in London by the thousands. Bundles of copies shipped to Egypt had to be stopped in transit because of the complaint of the British Embassy."

The intelligent reader may be permitted the reflection that if Mr. Kirkconnell's source of information, *Le Gringoire,* so pleased Herr Goebbels with its anti-British attitude that he caused thousands of copies of *Le Gringoire* to be distributed in London, that same source of information would not hesitate for a moment to fabricate so little a thing as an "excerpt" from a speech by Premier Stalin.

I could go on, Mr. Editor. I could show that much of the "evidence" presented by Mr. Kirkconnell is based on the same reliable sources as *Le Gringoire,* and that the nature of these sources has been pointed out to him many times. But your space is at a premium. Therefore, I would like to close the controversy in the pages of SATURDAY NIGHT by issuing this public challenge to Mr. Kirkconnell: I am prepared to debate with him on a mutually acceptable platform in Toronto. I will take the negative on the following subject: "Resolved, that what Watson Kirkconnell says about Soviet Russia is true."

Dunbarton, Ont. HORACE BROWN

The Best Laid Schemes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SINCE when has the kilt become "kilts." The caption for an illustration (S.N., Nov. 29) says: ". . . Scenery, *kilts,* sword dances, bagpipes create the necessary atmosphere. . ."

This on the eve of Saint Awndra's!

Toronto, Ont. J. C. BOYLEN

Nurses in U. S.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS A NURSE for more than 30 years, I have read with much interest the articles by Miss Whitton, E. Norman Smith and lastly a letter signed "Registered Nurse," Moncton, N.B. (S.N., Sept. 6 and 13, Oct. 11, Nov. 1). It would seem that the problems of the Canadian nurse do not differ very much from those of her American sisters. We are, however, making progress and hope to make more. There is a new generation coming on who do not take out their love of power, and psychoses on the nurse. But the main thing is for the nurse never to forget that she herself is a gentlewoman. If she remembers that, she will come out on top and may even make an occasional convert to improved relationships.

I have practised in private duty, institutional, organizational and more lately as director of a professional registry and have the utmost faith in nurses as a whole. Truly there are some misfits in our ranks but what profession does not have such? If every one of us will put her shoulder to the wheel of progress we will see results. But we must know more about nursing than only the techniques of it.

One of the things which must be done is to convince the public that nursing (and I mean real nursing) is necessary. After that is accomplished the people will be strong supporters of the nurse.

MARY E. G. BLISS
Newton Centre, Mass.

Passing Show

LONGBOAT, the famous Indian runner, has decided to move into the house near Brantford presented to him by Canadian sportsmen forty years ago. As a home runner he does not seem quite so speedy.

•

"Smart Woman Does Not Dwell on Husband's Minor Faults"—Headline of Dorothy Dix column. No, she concentrates on his major ones, and keeps at them.

•

Most U.S. school histories make no mention of Canada after the War of 1812. Which accounts for the current American belief that the country was wiped out by the invading troops.

•

Stories that heavy buying of goods in Russia is due to panic about the currency leave us cold. Much more likely the Russians have just gone crazy at their first sight of any goods to buy.

•

Sixty-eight per cent of Canadian housewives told the pollsters that they were using "only what food is really necessary." Anybody in Britain could give them a new definition of "necessary".

•

Pinch of Red Pepper?

The organizer of a new and promising left-wing party in California is president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. He should be able to cook up a good policy.

•

The accent in the Potsdam Agreement used to be on the Pots, but it has now shifted to the other syllable.

"Don't worry about the world," says the Ottawa *Journal.* All right, we won't. It doesn't seem to be worrying about us.

•

"Canadian Spring" is the title of a new book by the authors of "Snowshoe Country". They might have called it "Galoshes Country".

•

Looks as if Mr. Duplessis wants to annex Newfoundland to Quebec without having it annexed to Canada.

•

Gold comes out of an atomic "pile" as mercury. Which at least can be used in thermometers.

•

Yule Understand

Out of the debt that covers me
From presents, turkey, pudding, beer,
I thank whatever gods there be
That Christmas comes but once a
year.

J. E. P.

•

An American scientist has bred a ferocious rabbit. As rabbits have no fighting equipment to be ferocious with, that seems like a dirty trick on a helpless animal.

•

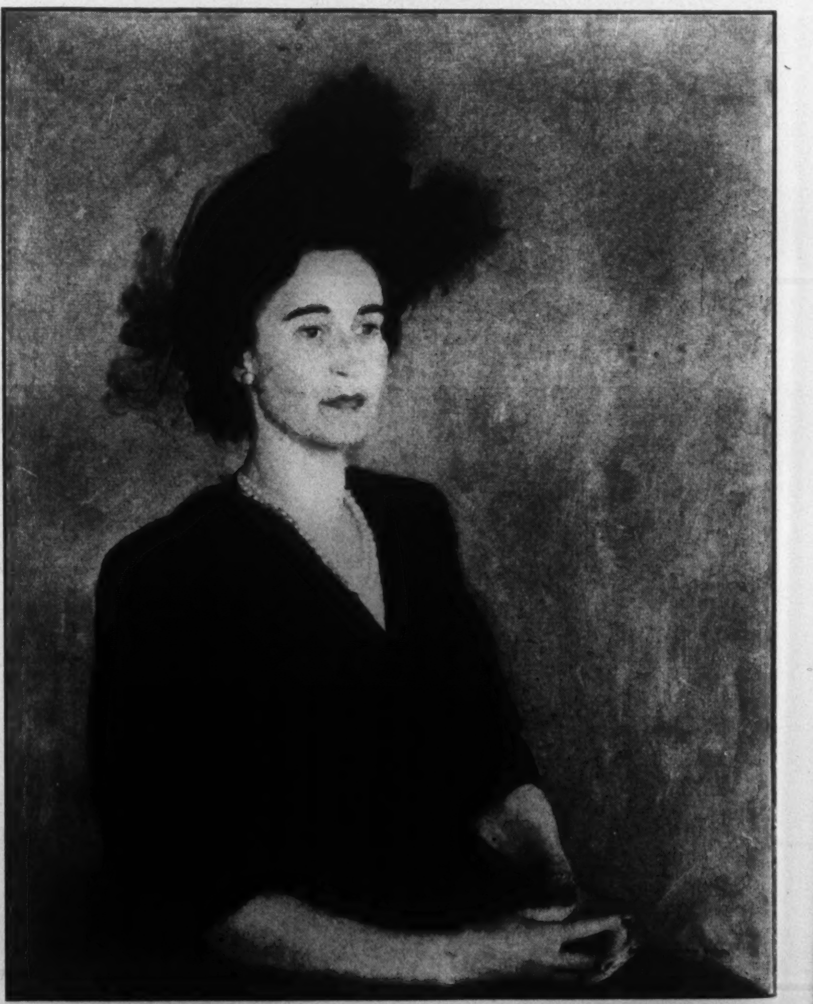
An American paper advertises a toy water-pistol that shoots a hundred squirts without refilling. The maker was, no doubt, dreaming of a wet Christmas.

•

Prisoners in Canadian penitentiaries are protected from the possible evil influence of "crime" magazines. It seems odd that they have to become criminals before they can be protected.

•

Lucy says this is the season when the Anti-Santa Society fills up its membership, which consists almost entirely of silly people who have left their Christmas shopping too late.



British artist Henry Carr visited Ottawa recently to paint portraits of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Alexander. The picture of Lady Alexander is 28 inches by 38 inches and will hang in Government House, Ottawa. The Brigade of Guards commissioned Mr. Carr to do the portrait of Lord Alexander for the Guards' Club in London.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

and housed. Unfortunately some of the goods going to the United States would otherwise have gone to England and Europe.

We also wish that the burden could be shared rather more fairly amongst Canadians. Further increases in prices, and renewed shortages in some fields, will hit some people, some families, much harder than others. There will be strong pressure to reintroduce wartime controls.

The government might be able to get together a staff with sufficient knowledge, authority and leadership to carry through some extension of price ceilings, but we are quite sure that any general attempt to bring back a universal price ceiling or widespread allocations or consumer rationing of meat is bound to break down.

Mr. Coldwell, who wants to bring all these wartime laws back again presumably including wage ceilings, says that the breakdown would result from disregard of the law and anti-control propaganda by business men, and he is partly right. But it would also result from disregard of the law by trade unionists who have been taught by Mr. Coldwell and his party to disregard those parts of the law that they do not like.

British Food Contracts

WHILE we favor selling more of our foods and feeds and materials to the United States to improve our dollar position we have not forgotten our food contracts with Great Britain, much the most important of which is the Wheat Agreement. Sales to the United States will impair these arrangements.

British officials will understand our position; they themselves, within the past year or so, have been forced to break various arrangements with other countries made in good faith but under different circumstances. Further, they will realize that our present shortage of cash is partly a result of trying to supply too much to them and to Europe for credit instead of cash. Nevertheless, the British public is in no condition and in no mood to take new blows, and our relations may suffer. Moreover, our arrangements for large-scale exports to them at relatively low prices were by no means charity; these arrangements were intended to give stability to our exports of farm products. If we now seize a chance to sell at high prices in the United States we may not find the British market so wide open at a later date.

However, these are some of the risks we have to take. We are not well enough off, just now, to take a very long view.

In theory we should be able to keep up our food shipments to Britain and build up our reserves in the U.S.A. at the same time. It is simply a matter of how much "austerity", how much squeezing, we the Canadian people are willing to take. This leads straight back to the question of controls that we discussed above. While there are millions of us who would willingly, gladly for the sake of helping cold and hungry people overseas, accept controls, we must recognize that there are other millions who would not. We cannot get enough unanimity to make the controls workable.

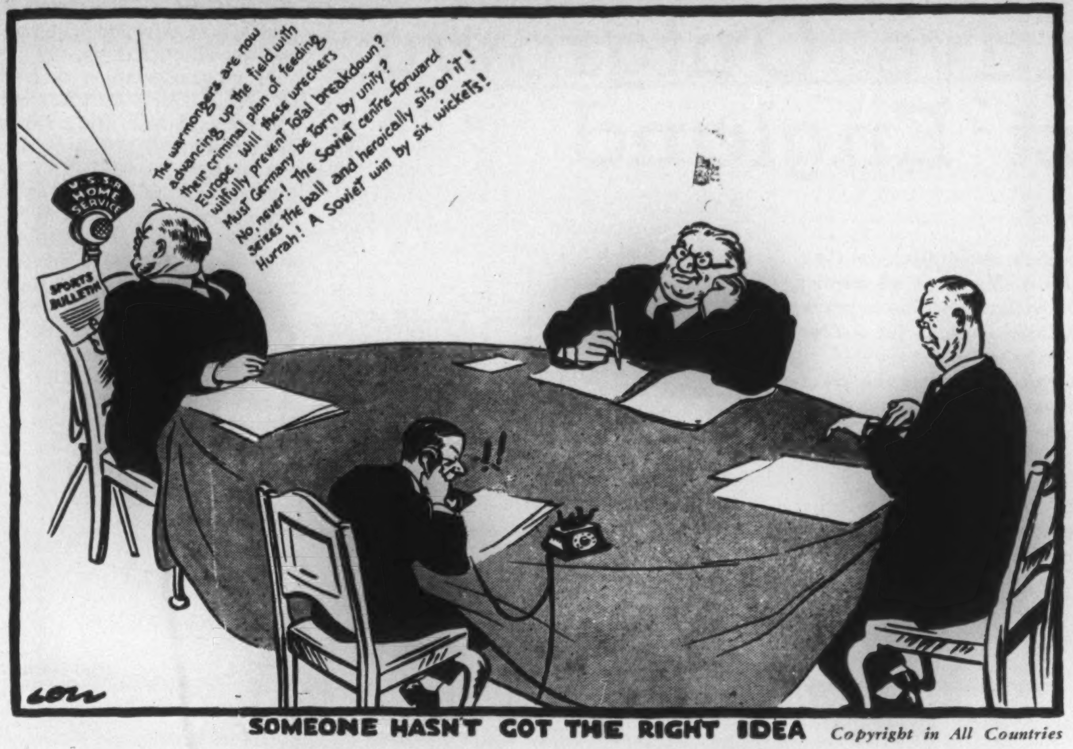
The fact that we cannot do what we would like as a united country increases our responsibility to do what we can individually and in groups. Never was the need greater for individuals and churches and clubs and relief organizations to send food and clothes and money to needy people overseas.

Burma—and Ireland

BURMA is in process of becoming an independent Republic as the result of an Act of the British Parliament recognizing the validity of a Constitution already adopted by the Burmese Government. The main outlines of a treaty to regulate the relations of Burma and Great Britain have already been accepted.

The event is of interest, because it very strongly suggests that Ireland (the Dominion, not the island) could without difficulty become an independent Republic if it chose to do so, by the same means. (Mr. Gelber might suggest that its withdrawal from the Commonwealth requires the assent of Canada, Australia, etc., but he would probably stand alone.) There is however, good reason to suppose that Mr. de Valera does not wish to take that step at present. This would account for the very strong accent which he is placing, especially when talking to the Americans, on the grievance of Partition. It enables him to say that he will accept nothing from Great Britain, not even the full recognition of Ireland as a sovereign Republic, while Partition continues.

Until Ireland intimates, as Burma has done, a desire that the King should surrender the only function which he now performs for that Dominion, that of acting as its nominal head for the purpose of carrying on its external relations, His Majesty can hardly take any step in that direction, since to do so would be to interfere on his own motion, or that of his United Kingdom advisers, in a matter of purely Irish concern. Presumably, therefore, Ireland will continue to be a member of the British Commonwealth, because it will not express a desire to be anything else, for some time to come. Fortunately the Commonwealth is so elastic an affair that this arrangement causes no trouble to anybody. The Irish of the Dominion do not even have to send a wedding gift to the heir presumptive.


U.S.S.R. HOME SERVICE
The warmongers are now advancing up the field with their criminal plan of feeding Europe. Will these wreckers wilfully prevent total breakdown? Must Germany be torn by unity? No, never! The Soviet centre-forward seizes the ball and heroically sits on it! Hurrah! A Soviet win by six wickets!
SPORTS BULLETIN
!!
Low

SOMEONE HASN'T GOT THE RIGHT IDEA *Copyright in All Countries*

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

ACROSS the winter-muffled plain,
Six by auto, four by train,
The children and their children come
For Christmas at the farm again.
The door flies open, yellow light
Spilling a pathway through the night
While, underneath the frosty spheres,
Mingled laughter, joy and tears,
Prove again love's power to travel
Faster than the flying years.

R. H. GRENVILLE

Cashing Certificates

WE CAN think of no valid reason why the holders of War Savings Certificates which are now beginning to mature should be compelled to mail them to Ottawa and wait for an indefinite period while the Finance Department gets around to mailing their redemption value to the address provided.

The excuse for being fussy about them is that one-fifth of their face value is interest and has the exceptional privilege of being free of income tax, and the government must therefore make sure that the redemption payment goes only to the original buyer or his lawful heirs. But the precaution of insisting on mailing the proceeds to the person named is wholly inadequate for that purpose, and so, we suggest, would be any other precaution. If a person with a large income, and consequently a high rate of tax, desired to purchase the certificates held by a person subject to little or no income tax, he could do so at any time by taking physical possession of them. In that event, with the present precautions, neither the physical possesser nor the original purchaser can cash them by himself; they must get together, and the original purchaser might squeeze the possessor into accepting something less than the face value. But that would not help the Treasury at all; it would merely enable the original purchaser to get part of the later possessor's "profit" or tax evasion. The Treasury might just as well abandon a precaution which does it no good and will inflict a vast amount of work on the post office and trouble on thrifty and patriotic citizens.

Sikhs Celebrate

FROM Mr. Elmore Philpott's column in the Vancouver *Sun* we learn that the Sikhs of British Columbia are about to celebrate the triumph of their long campaign for the rights of citizenship by the publication of a booklet recording the story of that campaign from its beginnings nearly forty years ago. Mr. Philpott, who is to write a foreword to this booklet, has been looking through "the yellow pages of the old journals which tell this story," and he finds among other things that there was a time when not a single printshop on the Pacific coast would accept an order to publish a journal in which the Sikhs wished to set forth their case before the general public. He finds further that "almost all the noted Canadians who stood up for the Sikhs in the earlier days are no longer on earth. So far as anyone could say when they passed on, their work in that particular cause had been in vain. But actually that was not so."

The disposition to conclude, without further examination of the facts, that anybody who has a different colored skin or a different shape of head from our own must necessarily be incapable of sharing in our democratic citizenship is lamentably widespread. It has been felt by great numbers of Canadians concerning every successive immigration of new kinds of people. Nobody now thinks of suggesting, for example, that the Irish are unworthy of Canadian citizenship, yet when they first began to arrive in great numbers at the time of the famine there were things written and uttered by prominent old-Canadians which no one today can read without blushing.

The province of British Columbia, under the leadership of a very wise and statesmanlike premier, has now relieved itself of the obloquy of imposing special disabilities upon any Canadian citizen (and British subject) of any race whatever except the Japanese, and it will no doubt in time extend its recognition to them also. That it will have no occasion to regret this step in the direction of democratic tolerance we are entirely confident.

Is It C.C.F. Doctrine?

COMMENTING on a recent sentence of a month's imprisonment for a labor organizer who was convicted of obstructing the police, Mr. Murray Cotterill observes that this sort of thing must be expected as long as the police "continue to protect strikebreakers." This involves Mr. Cotterill's favorite assumption that strikebreaking is unlawful and that violence can properly be used to prevent it. Neither of these assumptions is true, but Mr. Cotterill has succeeded in making a large part of organized labor in Canada believe both of them.

If Mr. Cotterill were a Communist this particular activity of his could be readily understood. It is Communist policy to discredit and weaken the authority of the state whenever and wherever that authority is not in Communist hands. But Mr. Cotterill is a prominent leader in the C.C.F. party, which professes to be opposed to the Communists and endeavors to enlist the support of large bodies of the electorate, such as the farmers, who could not possibly be lined up for Communism.

Mr. Cotterill's theory is that the prohibition of strikebreaking is implicit in the recent labor relations legislation of the Dominion and of various provinces, in which the principle of the accredited bargaining agency is recognized. But an accredited bargaining agency is an agency for the purpose of bargaining only; it is not an agency with a monopoly right to supply labor to the employer to whom it is accredited. No legislative body in Canada has as yet conferred any such status on any labor organization, accredited or otherwise; no legislative body except that of Saskatchewan is in the least likely to do so. If the C.C.F. desires it to be the law of the province of Ontario that nobody shall work in the X department of company Y except on the terms agreed on between company Y and union Z, then its proper course is to propose a bill to that effect in the Ontario Legislature. It has never done so, and if it did the bill would most unquestionably be voted down, and the Government whose supporters voted it down would unquestionably be sustained if it appealed to the electors on that issue.

Meanwhile the act which Mr. Cotterill calls strikebreaking, and which is simply the acceptance of employment on terms other than those demanded by the union (whether it be an accredited bargaining agency or not), is perfectly lawful; the attempt to prevent it, whether by threats or by clubs or by shotguns, is absolutely unlawful; and the duty of the police, and of the authority which they serve, is to maintain the law.

Christmas Rush

MR. WHITE took us around "Toyland", which is his bailiwick, at a trot. We started with the dolls. "Almost all Canadian," he said as we passed counter after counter of blue-eyed babies. "Those gay Tyrolean girls in the show-case come from Italy. Before the war we used to get a lot from Germany, but the doll industry is in the Russian zone." We wondered how the dolls were doing behind the iron curtain, but our attention was brought back to the Canadian products. "They are not really 'china dolls'; they are made from some sort of wood-pulp composition held together by resin. The paint, including the pink complexion, is sprayed on, but the eyes and mouth are done by hand."

We asked about metal toys and Mr. White took off for the other end of the store. "Almost all Canadian too," he said, "apart from the mechanical toys. They are made in factories in and around Toronto. That's true," he added as he sped by, "of almost all our plastic toys, like these little motor cars and those sets of dolls' furniture.

"We have a few things from England. Some of them are old standbys like Meccano construction sets, and we get some of these little wind-up toys from the old country." We paused long enough to see that a tiny four-inch garbage truck, with little receptacles that really opened and shut, was called by its English maker a "dust cart". "But it's not easy to get things from there. Exporters have to get a licence, and after that they have to look for materials, and in many cases their prices are too high for us.

"From the States almost the only things we get nowadays are mechanical toys and electric trains and a few specialty items like microscope sets." We asked about the new restrictions on imports of U.S. toys. Apparently they were put on so late that the government has allowed in all the toys ordered for this season; but "any other resemblance between Mr. Abbott and Santa Claus is purely accidental."

MASCULINE PREJUDICE

PETER inwardly deprecated
Women and girls (except for Mother;)
Wondered why they had been created,
"S'posed" God had some reason or other
Hidden from seven-goin'-on-eight
Occupied with his dinner plate.

"Mother, she was a swell head-nurse
At the Women's College Hospital,
Till she married Pop for better 'n worse;
And I was born there. Oh, darn it all!
If Teacher asks me I'm goin' to say
That I was born at the Y.M.C.A."

J. E. M.

Emigrants Have Outgrown This Socialist England

By HARWOOD STEELE

In the second of a series of articles on current British emigration to Canada and other Commonwealth countries, Harwood Steele, well-known Canadian author and lecturer now in England, gives case-histories of British emigrants he has met there. He sets forth their reasons for preferring to come to Canada or go elsewhere, as the case may be.

Nearly all of them offer first-class ability in work of importance overseas; they are in good health, of good character and in most cases have over $1,000 cash. Almost without exception they look upon the Commonwealth Dominions as the Lands of Promise with wider opportunities than they have in today's England.

In his next article Mr. Steele will discuss the efforts made by other Dominions to assist British emigrants and compare them with what is being done by our federal and provincial governments.

Dunchurch, Eng.

WHAT type of Briton wants to emigrate? Why does he want to emigrate? And why particularly to Canada—or elsewhere, as the case may be?

Having satisfied myself that large numbers really do want to leave these harassed islands, mostly for the Dominions and many for Canada, I put those further vitally important questions to the people most concerned—the emigrants themselves. And Major H.S. Foster, who discussed the matter with me in the Canadian Government's Immigration offices in Sackville House, Piccadilly, London, was my Case No. 1.

"I'm ex-Regular Indian Army," said the Major, "age 34—wife and baby—present address Cheltenham. I gave my best to India. So did my father and my family, for generations. Now that's all over and like thousands of other ex-officers I want to wind up in a country which still values the British connection and offers opportunities. So my father and I are investing our Indian Army pensions (about $3,200 a year) and my gratuity in mixed farming in British Columbia and we're sailing on the next boat."

Grant Ross-Bain, a builder, age 30, single, no dependents, and living in London, was the next victim.

"I carried on essential building throughout the war." Grant told me. "I love England but it's too tied up in restrictions. I want to go on building in a country with more freedom. So I'm going to friends in Saskatchewan—getting a job in construction work, to start with, I hope, till I know conditions well enough to strike out for myself. Other Dominions? Too far off or too hot! I've saved a tidy sum and I'm sailing soon."

Derek E.F. Midwinter of Leicester, age 36, was Case No. 3.

"I was a Technical Signals Officer, R.A.F." said Derek. "Sixteen years' service, a wife, two kiddies, and pre-war business experience. Since demob, I've been specially trained in salesmanship. I want a job on the selling end of intercommunication. Grown away from England. And I don't like Socialism. Canada interests me because of its educational system and its go-ahead outlook. So I'm flying to Montreal. If I don't find what I want there, I'll move west till I do. I think I'm all right for money, with about $2,000 cash."

Derek's remark about flying reminded me of the Ontario Air Immigration Plan. So, as the foregoing cases were typical of people headed for other parts of Canada, I went to Plan headquarters—Rainbow Corner, Shaftesbury Avenue—for Ontario-bound types.

A Canadian Pal

Listen to that very thorough person, Frederick James Doughty, mechanical draughtsman, age 24, married, of West Wickham, Kent.

"I served in the war with the R.A.F. and was three years out in Ceylon with 413 Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force. Made friends and learnt lots about Canada. Can't find a house here. I know there's a Canadian housing shortage too but my brother's gone out under this Air Plan and found accommodation for me. And a Canadian pal has promised me a job next spring. In the meantime, I'm relying on the Plan. Money? Oh, $350 cash and $1,200 in effects."

Next, Frederick Charles Bowrage, aircraft maintenance engineer, single, age 35, from Hayes, Middlesex. He's been in aircraft trades since 1937 and is fully employed now. But he thinks he'd do better in Canada, even if not with aircraft. He's taking $800 cash.

My third potential Ontarian was Reginald Charles Edmunds, a toolroom miller (making components for press and mechanical tools), age 36, with a wife and four small children. Reg comes from Silver End, near Witham, Essex. He worked on aircraft during the war and is toolroom milling now. "Living standards and prospects are so much better in Canada" he explained. "And Canada's so much easier to get at than other promising places. So I'm for a Canadian job in my own trade, in a city for choice. I'm hopping over with $120, leaving my wife and children enough for six weeks."

That's a fair sample of Ontario's crop. Perhaps the rest of the Commonwealth was getting better—or worse. Let two future Australians and two impending South Africans stand for the lot—as they more or less do.

My first Aussie—selected at random, like every case here quoted—was produced by courtesy of Australia House, London headquarters of that Dominion. He was Michael Clarke, a mechanical engineer, single, age 22, ex-British Army, living in London. He is on machine-work and hopes to go on with it.

Australian Relations

"Why did I pick Australia?" He smiled. "Chiefly because I've relations there. That gets me off to a good start. I've other reasons, but that's a big one."

Arthur Edward Ward, clerk, married but no children, age 28, also a Londoner ex-British Army, my second Aussie—again through Australia House—wants to start in business for himself. This was *his* chief reason for leaving England, coupled with discouraging English living conditions. Like Michael Clarke, he turns naturally to Australia because of relations and friends down under. But, as he and his pretty young wife explained, theirs was a complicated problem; the solution would take doing and daring.

"You see," said Arthur, "my father-in-law (he's a builder) and my mother-in-law want to come too. And we want them."

The impending South Africans (no names, by request) are a widow and her grown-up daughter, now of London, once of considerable private means. They've had enough of taxation and fireless winters. Besides the daughter's promised a good job and a son, already out there, is married to a South African.

"I want warmth!" said the widow—so hotly that I couldn't quite believe her. "Warmth and sunshine. And since my son's in South Africa now—that's that!"

And that's also enough. Let's summarize:

These people are as fine as any that ever left Britain and therefore as fine as they come. Nearly all of them offer first-class ability in work of importance overseas. Roughly half my representative group are ex-Service—United Empire Loyalists in modern dress—and every one has shown matchless patience, courage and endurance (valuable in new lands.) They are in good health, of good character and able to support themselves, have also adequate funds—in most cases over $1,000 cash. The average age of single individuals and of the heads of families in my group is 32, neither worn out nor immature.

As for their reasons, what really counts is their overwhelming stress on wider opportunities and freedom and on ties of blood or friendship.

Of course, the whole mass of British emigrants advances other reasons, though no man or woman among these is influenced by them all. Gathering the bits together from countless sources, I tell the composite tale like this:

In a world shattered by war and tortured by dictators, Britons today look out from that island-fortress which is now almost an island-prison

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and see the Land of Promise mainly in our Commonwealth and the United States. This last is nearly closed. But not the Commonwealth, led by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, a Band of Brothers, a tried and trusted Company of Friends. Britons know that this real Big Four speak, in every sense, the same language, enjoy the same type of self-government and of life, have easier climates or the means of overcoming climate when they must. And in those great countries, to whom belongs the Future, Britons note almost countless types of employment, high wages, low taxation, good systems of social security, free education, a choice of comfortable rural and urban surroundings, endless varieties of amenity and sport—almost all the Weary Titan could desire. He has but to take his pick.

Cinemas and Sports

Some seek Canada for these additional advantages: She is nearest of all great Commonwealth countries to Europe and the United States, with all that this means, including widest range of cinema and theatrical attractions and of sports and travel. Her polyglot population offers color without color problems. The world's third trading nation, her vital products are more diverse and her natural resources greater than those of her Commonwealth peers overseas, hence she affords the immigrant the biggest opportunity to find his niche and the least likelihood of a slump.

Others seek Australia and New Zealand particularly for their predominantly British stock, their early granting of the franchise to the British newcomer, their social security pre-eminence, their short working hours, their essentially British soccer, cricket and dog-racing, and because they are in the sterling area, within which the Briton may transfer funds without restriction. Still others seek South Africa not only for this last reason, but because she has plenty of servants, the lowest income-tax of any self-governing British people and many other things.

Lastly (and this is an aspect so important that I am giving all my next article to it) their choice considerably depends on how loudly and how warmly these kindred lands say: "Come!"

• •

Did Chinese Spirits Reclaim a Theatre?

By TED GREENSLADE

When Vancouver's first Chinese theatre burned last week, west coast Canadians were reminded of the great part it had played in developing Chinese drama on this continent. However, lately the building has not been a theatre but a workshop. Perhaps the ancient muses of Chinese drama had been offended by this ignominy to a famous theatre and rang down the curtain for the last time.

Vancouver.

OXEN plowed through the mud on Granville Street, the Klondike Gold Rush was yet to be heard of, and cutting off the pig-tails of Chinese was a popular sport with young bloods, when the Sing Kew Society took over a building on Carrall Street and made it into Vancouver's first Chinese theatre.

Last week this landmark burned, and in the flames died not only four Chinese but the ghosts of a lot of the yesterdays of men who played a part in the pioneering of Canada.

It is years since there has been a show in the Sing Kew playhouse, but in Toronto, New York, San Francisco and even in China are to be found top-ranking Chinese actors and a few actresses who made their first public appearances in the gaslit halls.

In the early days men portrayed women, for there were few Chinese women here then. Later, when the women started to come to Canada, the theatre got its quota of actresses, whose white-painted faces and high-pitched voices did to the audiences of those days what the curvaceous contours of Anne Sheridan do to audiences of today.

When the best opera houses of the more settled eastern Canada were paying top stars $200 a month, the Sing Kew theatre was paying actresses $300 or more per week. Into the theatrical society money poured like water so that the average hard working Chinese, devoid of wife and family, might snatch a few hours a week watching the scenes of his homeland.

Of the Chinese who knew the theatre in its heyday, few are alive and fewer still remain in Canada. Ying Chong of Toronto is one who once directed the theatre here, then went on to Ontario where he still promotes Chinese drama.

Lim Mark Yee, 85-year-old director of the Ship Toy Yen Dramatic Society, once taught at the Sing Kew playhouse. Today he teaches in Ontario and Quebec, and is known as the finest instructor on the continent in the ancient art of Chinese sword and spear-dancing. Soo Hoy, now one of the bigger greenhouse men on Vancouver Island, knew the old theatre well.

Of late years the building had been partitioned off to make sleeping cubicles and workshops, and there are those among the Chinese who believe some ghostly prompting may have started the fire.

To the ancient Chinese, society goes down the scale from the artist and teacher, to the artisan, to the farmer and then to the soldier. "Perhaps," claim the ancients, "the spirits who haunted the theatre know that the ancient drama is dying. They have seen the house lose face. Old Chinese know it is preferable that one dies. The fire will make the spirits of the past truly dead."

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To see an emigrant go out?

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OTTAWA LETTER

A Strongly Led, United Opposition Might Force Appeal to People

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

FOR twelve years now the government-of-the-day has called the tune in the House of Commons. For the first ten of these, their numbers overwhelmingly swamped the Opposition. Since June, 1945, the normal balance has been restored and the Opposition has been strong enough in numbers to constitute a serious potential threat. But the Liberal domination of 1935-45 has not been notably impaired to date. At all events the Mackenzie King administration has been able for the past two years to impose its own temper and the tempo of the session upon the House. It has won every vital vote with a fairly comfortable margin, and its success in by-elections has prevented any marked deterioration of its status in the Green Chamber. The relative smoothness with which the Canadian economy in the early stages moved from war to peace, and the general ineptitude of the Opposition were, of course, contributing factors to the Government's continuing domination.

There are now signs that the era of Liberal predominance is coming to an end, or, at the minimum, that the Government will be driven on to the defensive in a way and to a degree which Ottawa has not seen since 1929-30—when Bennett "Canada First" Conservatism was in the ascendant—and 1933-35, when the Liberal Opposition arose from the Valley of Humiliation and rapidly established moral superiority in the House. The economic situation is beginning to develop some ugly implications, many of which will operate against the federal government-of-the-day; and the Opposition will not be slow to exploit these opportunities as they arise. The one saving factor for the Liberals at the moment is the inferior calibre of much Opposition representation, and the latter's contradictory divisions, which serve to a considerable extent to cancel one another out.

Indeed, if the 117 or so Opposition members were united and powerfully led, the current session of parliament could probably be made so uncomfortable for the Government that after a few weeks of it an appeal to the people for a new vote of confidence might well appear to be the best way out. Every veteran of Parliament Hill remembers what R. B. Bennett did in 1930 with an Opposition only 90 strong, or the battle put up by Mackenzie King in 1933-35 with even less. But the 117 Opposition members in the present House are divided at least three ways, and the leader of the largest group is the least effective of the three Opposition leaders as a rough-and-tumble politician.

Angry and Frustrated

There are a good many angry and frustrated people in Canada today, and since it is the professional business of official oppositions to express and canalize this indignation, it was not surprising that the House of Commons opened last Friday with the Government in a somewhat chastened and apprehensive mood—you could read it in their attitudes—and the Opposition leaders champing at the bit. There had been a good deal of curiosity as to what Mr. Bracken would say, and how well he would say it. The broad and growing dissatisfaction within the Conservative party at the ineffectiveness of Mr. Bracken, the failure of the party at Halifax and York-Sunbury, and the pretty obvious attempts being made by George Drew to "steal the show", all combine to place Mr. Bracken on the spot. If he is to remain as Opposition leader, he will have to start opposing to some effect. The current situation is handing him quite a bit of ammunition. One almost trembles to think of how a Meighen or a Bennett would have made the fur fly under similar circumstances.

Mr. Bracken did better than usual, but I don't think it would be honest to say that he did very well. The blunt truth is that Mr. Bracken is not cut out for a partisan fire-eater. He has no gift of righteous indignation, no flow of impassioned invective. When the House met last Friday he came with assorted ammunition, including several loads of buckshot, but he made no great impression on the House. His squibs read much better afterwards than they sounded at the time. His delivery was halting and his language pedestrian. As always, Mr. Coldwell, getting up immediately afterwards, made the leader of the Progressive-Conservatives sound like a high school debater who has lost his notes.

But Mr. Bracken's difficulties are not confined to his mediocre parliamentary style. They stem also from the fact that his policies are so vulnerable. If there is one thing more than another irritating the Canadian voter at the moment it is that since controls were lifted, subsidies ended, and the economy handed back largely to private enterprise, the cost of living has soared and some private interests seem to be making large fortuitous profits out of the situation. But if this adds up to a serious indictment of the Dominion Government's policies, Mr. Bracken is hardly the man to point the finger, because, in the first place, he and his followers have been prodding the Government ever since the war to strip itself of its emergency powers and get back to a free economy, and, second, after denouncing Government measures in debate, they have almost always ended up by voting for them.

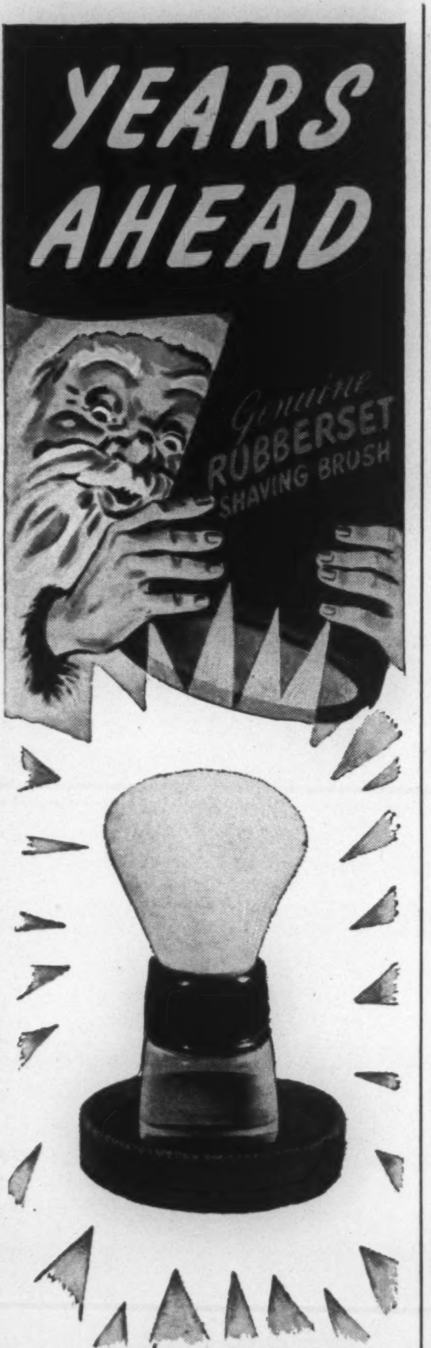
Political Capital

Mr. Coldwell is really in the best position to make some political capital out of the increasing troubles of the federal government. Mr. Coldwell's solution is, if you dig into it, a largely empty and impractical solution, but it is politically plausible and a good deal can be made of it in the House and before the people. I should think that the C.C.F. stock is rising, at the moment, all across the country. Mr. Coldwell's troubles would begin at once if he were elected to office, and tried, with our federal constitution, to put into effect the remedies he is advocating. But to consumers, and fixed-income groups painfully squeezed by the current inflationary process, the planned economy and controlled price and profits structure of the war years may well make a powerful appeal.

Canada's troubles, at the moment, are little more than temporary inconveniences and individual hardships, when measured against the world's woe. Our exchange difficulties are due, as much as anything else, to the tremendous capital investment program which this country has adopted since the end of hostilities, which is remaking the face of this country, and which will pay dividends soon in increased production. We are trying to do all this while, in effect, giving large quantities of goods away, and still maintaining our standard of living at the highest level we have ever known.

But the steep rise in prices here and the threat of still higher prices in the United States are sowing the seeds of much more fundamental disorders. At the moment, Canadian employment is at an all-time peak, and for a decade we have been spared the distress of a widespread cereal crop failure. But if the inflation continues, it will ultimately bring to a sudden halt the ambitious capital investment program, and the inevitable recession which will almost immediately follow will bring unemployment and new strains on the economy.

The "brains trust" of the Liberal party is just as aware of the way things are heading as anyone else. The fact that party leaders are always looking for good issues for a general election, and the knowledge that the situation might quickly turn very sour lends more validity to the vague reports of a general election next spring than might be apparent at first glance.



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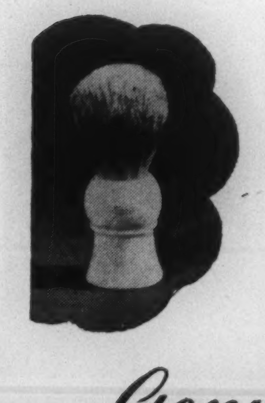

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Growing Impatience with Congress for Delay in Stop-Gap Aid Bill

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ADMINISTRATION impatience over delays on the stop-gap aid bill was criticized by Representative Peter Jarman, Democrat of Alabama, in his remarks on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is a member:

"We spent hour after hour, day after day, with tweedledee and tweedledum, discussing whether a semicolon or a colon or a comma should be at this place or that place . . . I not only think that my committee has been unfair to the membership of the House, but I think it has been unfair to the President . . . the Secretary of State . . . our country . . . the world. Certainly it is not customary for American citizens, who are faced with such a duty as that committee was faced with, to quit on Tuesday until Monday because Thanksgiving and a football game were coming."

Mr. Jarman absolved Democratic congressmen of such dilatory tactics and his diatribe reflected Administration impatience over the failure of Congress to enact interim aid as promptly as requested by Secretary of State Marshall.

At this writing, only a few days remained before the Christmas adjournment, but it seemed certain that Congress would make up its mind to help Europe (and possibly China) financially until the regular session can decide about the Marshall plan. There was less certainty about what action to expect on an anti-inflation program, but the influence of junior Republicans was expected to get the G.O.P. to back some form of inflation control, whether or not it was the plan advocated by Mr. Truman.

Hurdles

Here is what Congress has to do to get an interim aid bill through:

All details have to be cleared up and a vote taken by December 19 when members of Congress leave for the holidays. The House of Representatives has to dispose of amendments and vote on its own foreign aid bill. The Senate and House had to appoint conferees to reconcile differences in their two bills. Last May it took seven days for them to agree on a foreign relief bill. The conferees' report would have to be adopted in both Houses.

Then the Appropriations committee had to report a bill for the funds authorized, and both Houses would have to vote on appropriations. Differences, if any arose, would have to be ironed out by another conference committee.

Up to the time this was written, Congress had been in session 11 days, and it had accomplished this much on the stop-gap foreign aid plan: The Senate had passed a bill authorizing $597 million and refused to whittle that figure down. The House had debated a bill to provide $590 million, of which $60 million was for China.

Up to this time, neither House had reported bills on the President's program for controlling inflation.

The Senate voted 83 to 6 on December 1 in favor of its bill authorizing interim assistance for France, Italy and Austria. Debate then shifted to the House and voting on amendments and a final vote was expected this week.

Senate and House were in general agreement that there should be a field administrator of the present foreign relief program, but that there would be no guarantee the U.S. would furnish all the help proposed. It was agreed that only one fourth of supplies could be bought outside the United States, but that, if possible, all petroleum supplies should be purchased outside the country. Any funds realized from the sale of aid supplies would be used for further rehabilitation, and recipient countries should give publicity credit to U.S.

However, the Houses of Congress had some major and minor disagreements. Most important was that on the amount of aid, whether China should be included, and whether there should be allocations to any countries.

Of more minor moment were other differences. The Senate opinion was that food, fuel and fertilizer should be supplied, while House sentiment favored supplying incentive goods as well as food, fuel and fertilizer. The Senate offered no provision for emergency funds, while the House proposed that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lend up to $150 million until interim aid funds are passed.

The Senate bill passed with several amendments. One specified that recipients be notified that goods were supplied by America "without charge" to relieve "intolerable hunger and cold and prevent serious economic retrogression." This amendment also proposed that American newsmen be permitted to observe the program. A Republican amendment from Senator Wherry of Nebraska barred the President from controlling prices or allocating materials in executing the program.

The Administration has taken the stand that by tightening belts a little, the United States can afford the $597,000 million aid bill without damage to domestic economy. Because of the time taken on the aid program, it seemed likely that a complete plan to fight inflation would not be enacted before adjournment.

Felix Brentano, acclaimed for musical successes on two continents, is the stage director of "Hansel and Gretel" at Eaton Aud., Dec. 18 and 19. The opera will be a production of the Opera School of Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

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AMD12

U.N. Armed Force Plan Difficult to Realize

By Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. BURNS

The idea of a United Nations armed force is another aspect to international optimism that has become snarled in disagreement. Russia wants contributed contingents to be equal in strength and composition. The other major powers favor the principle of members making contributions suitable to the armed components of the nations—U.K. to supply mainly navy, the U.S. to furnish air forces, etc.

This writer, who was a distinguished Canadian field commander during World War II, examines the main points of disagreement. Canada's contribution to a U.N. armed force, he estimates, might be a squadron of aircraft, 7,500 soldiers and one small naval vessel.

THE United Nations armed force does not exist, except as a phrase in the voluminous reports of proceedings of the Security Council, the Military Staff Committees, and other ancillary committees. Nor is a truly international force, owing allegiance only to U. N., contemplated at the present time, though the more hopeful disciples of a world order may envision one being created in the distant future.

The Military Staff Committee, composed of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Soviet Russia, presented a report to the Security Council in April 1947, after more than a year of deliberations. It revealed a measure of disagreement between Russia and the other powers, which, until resolved, will prohibit any progress in the organization of a U. N. armed force.

This is lamentable and, of course, forms part of the general pattern of conflict between Russian and Western ideas which now appears to paralyze so many of United Nations' projected activities. It will be illuminating to examine the points of disagreement, and to speculate on the real reasons for them—which are not necessarily those reasons set forth in the "statements of position" of the several delegations, in the official documents.

The Military Staff Committee's report recommends that the force should be made up primarily of contingents of the armed forces of the five permanent members of the Security Council—China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Soviet Russia. These "armed forces made available to the Security Council" are "limited to a strength sufficient to enable it to take prompt action in any part of the world for the maintenance of . . . peace."

Russian Contention

Very good. And now, how many men, ships and planes shall each country provide? At once difficulty is encountered. The Russians hold that the contingents must be equal in strength and composition, with any deviations from exact equality to be approved by the Security Council—and thereby subject to veto.

The other four delegations propose that all members shall make a "comparable initial overall contribution" which may "differ widely as to the strength of the separate components, land, sea and air."

The majority proposal would seem to be the natural, simple and flexible plan to adopt for forming a force of several nations, and follows experience in allied cooperation in war. Why, then, do the Russians object to the principle? Because under it, certain of the five nations might contribute chiefly in air forces, others chiefly in naval forces, and so on. That would lead to advantages in the position of certain states, and would be in contradiction to their equal status as Permanent Members of the Security Council. So the Russian "statement of position" runs.

Naming names, which the report does not do, Great Britain might contribute mainly naval forces, the U.S. air forces, while China and France might make up their deficiencies in these highly developed armaments by supplying extra divisions.

Well, how might that be to the advantage of Great Britain and the U.S. and to the disadvantage of Russia? We must look farther ahead, to the next stages in the United Nations' attempt to negotiate a plan for the preservation of world peace and security.

In December 1946 the Assembly passed a resolution calling for the general regulation and reduction of armaments, and the publication of information on armed forces. By February 1947 the Security Council had set up a Commission for Conventional Armaments, composed of its members. Progress in this sphere, however, waits on agreement on the control of atomic warfare. So far the Commission has only achieved the formulation of a "plan of work."

It is logical to suppose that *if* an effective U. N. armed force could guarantee the security of the nations of the world, national armed forces could be drastically reduced. It is conceivable that the armed forces of the permanent members even might be reduced to an internal policing component, and their contribution to the U. N. armed force. In such a case the United States might, by reason of the decisions on the composition of the U. N. armed force, be legally in possession of the major portion of the world's air forces, which, even if we disregard the possibility of atom-bombing, would place her in a position of great power. And perhaps Great Britain might have a similar advantage in naval forces.

Gloomy Omen

The arguments and disagreements of the military committee uncomfortably recall the endless and fruitless conferences on disarmament under the League of Nations. A gloomy omen! The causes are the same. No real political accord has preceded the military discussions.

There are forty-one articles in the Military Staff Committee's report; twenty-five are subscribed to by all nations, and in sixteen, divergence of views caused alternative texts to be submitted. In all but four of these sixteen articles, Russia was the sole dissident.

The second important point of disagreement is that covering the time of withdrawal of United Nations armed forces after they have carried out their tasks. The Russians specify a time limit of thirty to ninety days within which they will withdraw *to their own territories*, while the others propose that they shall withdraw "as soon as possible" to locations fixed by special agreement.

One does not need to be possessed of second sight to perceive that the basic conflict of interest which lies behind this dispute as to terms, is that the Russians do not want to see the British and Americans establish or continue to maintain armed forces on any territory beyond the confines of Great Britain and the United States; and naturally they are thinking primarily of the Middle East and the Far East. They would doubtless very much like to remove potential American and British air bases as far as possible from their metropolitan territory, and it is not difficult to understand their reasons.

Article 26, which relates to facilities and bases, produced similar disagreement, the Russian-suggested text omitting any mention of bases as facilities which member nations should make available to the Security Council, founding their objection on the lack of specific mention of bases in Article 43 of the Charter. The basic reasons for the disagreement are the same as those relating to the article on withdrawal.

Article 31 in the British-American-Chinese text would enable the Security Council to negotiate with member nations for making up deficiencies of other member nations in respect of the equipment, supplies and transport of its contingent of the armed force. The Russians, supported in this instance by the French, insist that special decisions of the Security Council (subject to veto, of course,) are necessary in each case. At present China and, to a lesser extent, France are dependent on the U.S. for specialized armaments. It would obviously be to the advantage of Russia to be able to control, by veto, the power of the U.S. to equip the forces of the lesser "Great Powers", as, notoriously, favors extended in supplying armaments are paid for by compliance with the general policies of the supplier.

Article 32 deals with the areas in which the United Nations armed forces may be located. The Chinese, British and American delegations proposed that they might be stationed in any territories to which the nations supplying the component forces have legal right of access; the French draft said much the same thing at greater length; while the Russians want each nation supplying a contingent to garrison it within its own territories, or within those of ex-enemy states, as a temporary exception. The Russian stand is consistent with their position regarding the time limit for withdrawal, and bases.

System of Command

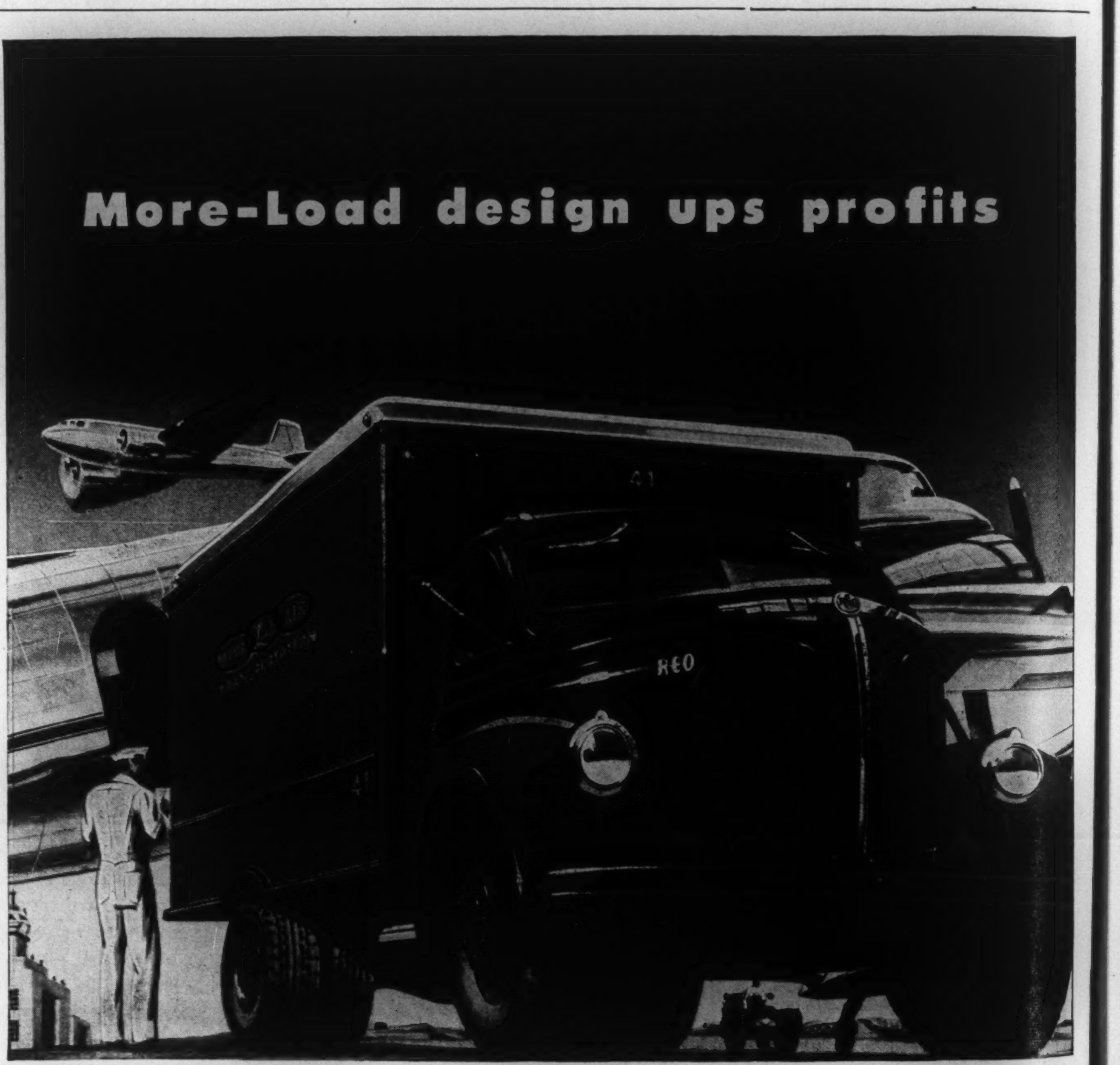
Article 41, concerning the system of command of the United Nations armed force also produced a split, but this time the line-up was the Chinese, Russian and U.S. delegations versus the French and British. The majority were content with providing for the appointment of a Supreme Commander, while the French and British proposed subordinate commanders of the air, sea and land forces—the usual organization of the Western Allies in World War II. It provides for the satisfaction of national self-esteem, by representation on the command echelon.

The Security Council, having studied these proposals, with their contradictory clauses, for some time, tossed the following problem to the Military Staff Committee: "Submit . . . an estimate of the overall strength of the armed forces which should be made available to the Security Council . . . indicate the proportion of the overall strength that should be provided on the basis of equality by the five permanent members of the Security Council."

In four days the Military Staff Committee produced three proposals—French, British and American. China agreed with the British; Russia agreed with none, and much later submitted a proposal, presumably after consultation with the home authorities. Here are the provisional estimates.

	France	U.K.	U.S.	Russia
Aircraft	1275	1200	3800	1200
Divisions	16	8-12	20	12
Battleships	3	2	3	-
Carriers	6	4	6	-
Cruisers	9	6	15	5-6
Destroyers	18-24	24	84	24
Other vessels	72	84	90	60
Assault shipping for number of divisions shown	1	2/3	6	-

These estimates, the French, British and American delegations emphasized, were prepared in haste, tentative, and not binding on their respective governments. In comparing these estimates, one notices, that the United States proposed a much larger air force, and there is not great disparity in the naval propos-



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als. The estimates were made by first considering the armed forces of nations other than the permanent members, and then calculating the minimum combined force required to make resistance by such other forces unprofitable. The great moral weight behind the operations, or threat of operations of a United Nations armed force was taken into account.

But what has been the use of all this year's pow-wow, this formulating of principles and calculating of contingents, when all the while there has been continual disagreement in the Security Council, deadlocks which prohibit any action to prevent aggression and restore order?

Political Considerations

Well, it has demonstrated that four of the five great powers can agree on the principles of organization and command of a United Nations Armed Force. Of course three of the four were actually cooperating in a much closer fashion in World War II. It is also plain that from a technical military standpoint, there is nothing to prevent the Russians cooperating just as well. Their recalcitrance arises out of political considerations, and will continue while the policies of the U.S.S.R. are in such grave conflict with those of the other permanent members.

The Military Staff Committee was also asked what proportion of the proposed United Nations Armed Force should be furnished by the permanent members. Only the French committed themselves to a suggestion, and theirs was three-quarters. What contribution might Canada make, if the remaining quarter were to be provided by the other fifty-two of the U.N.? It would be extremely complicated to assess the shares of the middle and smaller powers, but as a speculation, let us put ours at 5 per cent.

In aircraft, the French propose 1,275; one-quarter is 318 aircraft, and 5 per cent is 18 aircraft—a squadron. In ground forces, 16 divisions are proposed; one-quarter is four—say 150,000 men allowing for all the echelons behind the fighting troops; 5 per cent of that is 7,500 soldiers. Ninety-six miscellaneous naval vessels are proposed; 5 per cent of one-quarter of this would be one small vessel.

So the Canadian contribution to a United Nations Armed Force might be a squadron of aircraft, 7,500 soldiers, and one small naval vessel.

I hasten to state, in the approved formula of the delegations of the Military Staff Committee, that this estimate is highly tentative, and in no way binding on the Canadian Government.

• •

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

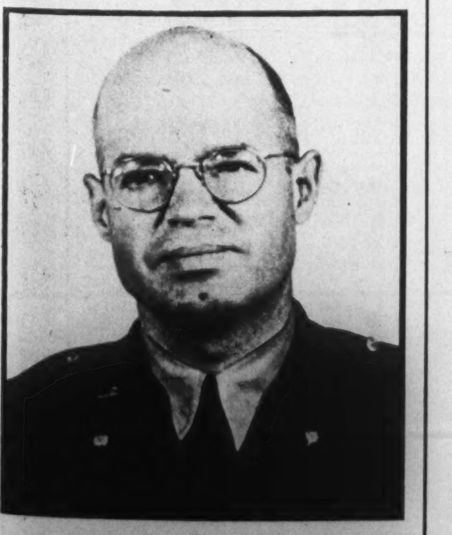
By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE RIGHT TO FLY—by John C. Cooper—Oxford—*$6.00.*

THE WORLD AND AFRICA—by W. E. B. DuBois—*Macmillan—$3.50.*

KAPUTT—By Curzio Malaparte—*Smithers & Bonellie—$4.50.*

"THE Right to Fly," a rather awkward title, is claimed on the jacket to "do for air power what Mahan did for sea power." That is, it is put forward as the standard work on air power, its meaning and its development.



Harold Zink, author of "American Military Government in Germany".

There are extensive sections on the attempts at Versailles in 1919, and again at Chicago in 1944, to bring its destructive aspects under control while codifying its peaceful uses. There is a chapter by chapter analysis, on the broadest plane, of the air power, policies and position of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. And there are over a hundred pages of bibliography, appendices, charts and index.

A book which has occasioned much literary as well as political interest is "Kaputt," by Curzio Malaparte. The author's political record is, I understand, a dubious one. But he is a master story-teller with a touch incredibly light and graceful. Writing and diplomatic assignments carried him all through Axis Europe and into occupied Russia during the war. His book is a loosely-linked but quite fascinating series of stories of a horrible war and a decadent society. The Germans, as the central figures, are delineated in a masterly and devastating fashion.

History of Africa

"The World and Africa," is a history of the once-dark continent, but with a difference: it is by a colored man, the venerable Negro scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and it is a history of the colored nations of Africa, not of the colonizers. What Dr. DuBois has to say about the doctrines of the "white man's burden" and the "superiority of the white race" may be readily imagined.

"The dawn of the twentieth century found white Europe master of the world and the white peoples almost universally recognized as the rulers for whose benefit the rest of the world existed. Never before in the history of civilization had self-worship of a people's accomplishment attained the heights that the worship of white Europe by Europeans reached." The writer feels sure that the inconsistency between the professed Christianity of the Europeans and their brutal conduct in Africa has played its part in the disintegration of European civilization.

Of the 1001 pages of "Running the Country," (Oxford, $4.75), a reissue of a 1941 publication, one can say little here except that it is a compilation of essays and articles by famous and less-known Americans on all phases of government under the American system.

"Our Vichy Gamble," by Prof. William Langer (Ryerson, $4.25) is probably only of interest today because Washington's recent reaction to de Gaulle's electoral success seems to confirm the attitude maintained towards him by the State Department throughout the war, of which this book is essentially an apology.

"American Military Government in Germany," by Harold Zink (Macmillans $4.00) is a thorough-going yet always readable account of a problem with which, as the author says, the United States is going to have to cope for many years to come, whether it likes it or not. "Toward Christian Democracy," by Sir Stafford Cripps (McLeod, $2.75) is "a challenge to the faithless" by the able and austere British Socialist leader. "The Judas Time," by Isidor Schneider (Longmans, Green, $3.50) says what one would expect a former editor of *The New Masses* to say about Communists who turn against the party—or should we say, leave the "church?"

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THE WORLD TODAY

Who Will End Big Four Meeting? Arab Rivalries Hamper Unity

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE political fare for the Christmas season is heavy, almost to the point of indigestibility. There is no escaping dealing this week with the critical London Conference, which may bring a final split among the Big Four; the Communist showdown in France and Italy, which in its widest scope may determine the fate of Europe in our time; and the violence in Palestine, hailed by the Arabs as the beginning of a Holy War, which could bring big-power intervention to this strategic crossroads of the world.

On the surface the contest in London has been between Molotov's insistence that the first step to take in Germany is the setting up of a central German government, and the contention of the other three ministers that such a government would be, in Marshall's words, a "sham and a delusion" unless the Reich were first united economically so that the government had a country to govern.

Delaying or Bargaining?

Insofar as Molotov has come to London to negotiate seriously, and now, a settlement for Germany, his claim that setting up a central government must come first could be intended as a bargaining counter. If the others are so determined that economic units must come first, then let them concede the Soviet economic demands for ten billion dollars in reparations from current production, and a share in control of the Ruhr.

But there are a number of reasons for doubting that this is really the Soviet purpose. First among these is the proposal which Molotov dropped like a bombshell into the debate last week, that the negotiations be postponed for two months. He withdrew the suggestion quickly, under Bidault's counter-thrusts. Yet he left the impression that this was what he really wanted.

Delay, then, is taken to be one of the underlying Soviet purposes, in the belief that time is working for them in Europe. It is thought that they believe that the Communist "direct action" campaign in France and Italy will strengthen their bargaining position, and that they want to wait and see whether Congress delays or trims down the Marshall Plan, causing a wave of disappointment in Europe which again would favor their aims.

Defeat of the Marshall Plan is taken to be the main underlying Soviet purpose, as it has been so proclaimed.

Obviously the Soviets are not going to agree to any German settlement which will aid the Marshall Plan; and just as obviously the Americans, British and French are not going to accept any German settlement which will hamper the Plan. Instructive of Molotov's attitude is his determination not to make even the slightest concession to Bidault, such as agreement on the annexation of the Saar, which the latter could take back home as a victory. The Soviets are not attacking Bidault's government in Paris and Marseilles to help it in London.

Finally, another of Molotov's basic purposes has been made abundantly clear, in his daily propaganda statements presenting Soviet Russia as the great champion of German unity and an early German government, statements which are picked up immediately by Moscow Radio and the Soviet-controlled press in Berlin.

Deadlocked as it is, will the Foreign Ministers' Conference break up soon? It probably would have broken up by now if the other ministers, wearying of the monotonous repetition of stale charges and the daily dodging of serious negotiation, had not noted that Molotov remained cheerful and the Soviet press insisted that the conference was going along fine. This has seemed to them a warning that the Soviets would welcome and seize upon any move by our side to end the conference, to shout that we were "delaying the peace."

They are most reluctant to hand this club to the Soviets. Yet some correspondents are beginning to say that Marshall will not stay very much longer. And it is believed that Dulles' visit to Paris was intended mainly to sound out de Gaulle, to see if he would back up the general willingness of Bidault and his delegation to link up the three western zones of Germany, should the Big Four conference break down.

Bidault, it appears, is now even more ready than the others to go ahead with this alternative. And with French logic he is arguing that in such a case the Allies would be better to make a clean break and set up the tri-zone capital in Frankfort, rather than cling to a toe-hold in Berlin, where the Russians could make their position extremely uncomfortable, and also could continue to present Berlin—in their zone—as the capital of all Germany.

In France, developments of the past week seem to justify a moderate optimism. Even before the strike ordered by the Communists for government workers and Paris transport workers failed to come off early this week, the Socialist Minister of the Interior, Jules Moch, had declared over the radio that the battle was won.

French Strikes Fading

The railways were running almost normally, and not more than 10 per cent of railway workers had ever joined in the strike. The east and west were quiet, and there were back-to-work movements in the northern coal mining and industrial area. The main trouble was in the south, where the Communists concentrated during and since the war on building up their trained and armed partisan brigades, similar to those in northern Italy.

The strength of Leon Jouhaux's anti-Communist following within the Central Confederation of Labor is now put at a million and a half, out of an estimated five million dues-paying members. Placing the Communist party membership at a maximum of a million, this means that the latter must hold some two and a half million non-Communist workers in line with their policy, in the conviction that it provides the best hope of getting the wage increases which all need so sorely. If the Communists fail, through their strike action, to win these increases, then their grip will slip.

The isolation of the Communists is increasing everywhere in the nation,

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and in the Assembly was never so evident as during the debates on strike controls last week, when the entire house was lined up solidly against them.

As Harold Callender described so ably in the New York *Times* magazine on Sunday, the illusions widely entertained in France after the war that Russia was a friend who could help France against the German menace, which the Anglo-Saxons were bent on reviving, and that the French Communists only wanted to join with other Frenchmen in reconstructing the economy and the power of France, have been almost completely dispelled.

Destroy Party Cards

But if the political tide appears to have turned in France and the Communists have little hope of making further electoral gains—they are reported to have ordered their members to destroy their party cards, an indication that they are preparing to go underground—the economic difficulties that lie back of the labor unrest remain unmastered. It is a basic fact that while the price index has risen from 100 (in 1938) to 1,336 today, the wage index has risen only half that much.

Still, there is organized government in France. The travail through which Palestine must pass before the Jewish and Arab states decreed by the United Nations can be set up securely, is a sombre prospect. The Palestine Arabs—by whom is so often meant the half-dozen principal leaders who speak for them—still say that they will set up no such government, since to do so would be to recognize partition. Instead they are mobilizing to fight this, "till our last drop of blood has soaked the soil of our native land", as I heard the Mufti's cousin say at Lake Success.

Jamal Husseini was presuming to speak for people who had never elected him or his family as their leaders. Yet reports from Palestine and elsewhere in the Middle East leave little doubt but that the Arab masses, particularly the youth, are behind their leaders in resisting the partition of Palestine.

One may fancy that the issue as presented to them is well embellished with quotations from Zionist extremists, who have often asserted that the partitioned state is only a "bridgehead", and that nothing less than historical Palestine, which included Transjordan, will satisfy their demands. In Arab propaganda, too, the plans for a large Jewish immigration, and the heavy financial support given by American Jewry are always pictured as an "aggression" of alien and sinister forces.

Armies or Guerrillas?

It is necessary to consider this to judge what the Arabs of the Middle East may do in the coming months. I think that those who have been adding up their armies, analyzing their lack of modern equipment and talking about a declaration of war are quite off the track here. The Arab is a natural guerrilla fighter.

There is going to be serious trouble —after the British leave. There is going to be trouble when the U.N. Commission tries to draw the partition line through the country. There is going to be trouble, above all, when the Zionists formally set up their government and try to assert control over their new state, which includes 400,000 Arabs in its population.

Nevertheless it would be an extreme simplification of the matter to view the Arab League members, meeting this week in Cairo, as forming a closely united bloc, ready to give all to the common cause. Traditional and dynastic jealousies, and geographic factors, are bound to play an important role.

I can't imagine Abdullah letting Ibn Saud, who drove his family from the throne of Arabia, send troops through Transjordan. Nor can I imagine the Syrian leaders, who have given asylum to the Mufti and are actively befriending and training the Palestine Arab volunteers, standing by and allowing Abdullah, who has not been as outspoken as the others against partition, to take over the Arab remnant of Palestine.

This is often presented as one of the most likely outcomes of the present situation, especially since Transjordan abuts on the largest piece of the proposed Palestine Arab state, and has the best-trained and best-armed military force in the Arab world, the 15,000-odd men of the Arab Legion, part of which is even being employed by the British within Palestine. It seems more than likely that the Palestine Arabs being trained in Syria to fight the Zionists, are also being indoctrinated with the idea of resisting any such absorption by Abdullah.

Abdullah, for his part, would almost certainly resist any absorption or annexation of Arab Palestine by Syria. He has long proposed a Greater Syrian Federation, including Palestine, the Lebanon, Syria, and Transjordan. But the Syrians have opposed this strongly, and suspect Abdullah's ambition to become its leader. Since Abdullah's family already controls Iraq, you can see the position the Syrians are in.

It looks, therefore, from these well-known rivalries, that the Arab States will not be able to agree easily upon the passage of organized armies across each other's territories, or the use of these in Palestine. Nor will they be able to agree upon which neighbor should annex an Arab remnant of Palestine.

What they can agree on is that there shouldn't be an Arab remnant of Palestine, that partition should be resisted, and that this should be done by guerrilla warfare.

How the Arab League states calculate the likelihood of intervention in Palestine by a Security Council force is less clear. From all indications this is going to be necessary; but in all probability the Soviet Union would veto such a step unless her forces were included. The Arab leaders wouldn't like to see Soviet troops move into the Middle East.

And from the ruckus in Washington last week over the statement of a U.S. Army leader that the Soviets might move in on their own initiative, the Americans wouldn't like it either. But being less handy and less willing than the Soviets, the Americans are probably even less ready to take a unilateral step and send in their own forces. Certainly there would be a great Congressional and public debate over it. To put it mildly, the outcome remains obscure.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Pasteurization Most Potent Weapon Against Milk-Borne Infections

By STANLEY CALDWELL

RECENTLY a noted health authority told an educational group that raw milk can be lethal. "Several years ago," he said, "an epidemic of typhoid fever occurred among resident students at a Canadian college. Eighty-three were stricken and 10 died. Where was the source of the infection? The drinking water was analyzed and found pure. Movements of all students during their holidays were carefully checked, but no source of infection was revealed. Finally it was traced to raw milk consumed in the school."

"But, surely," protested one of his listeners, "the milk would have been examined from time to time."

"Yes, but routine laboratory tests won't detect typhoid—and one of the employees at the dairy was a typhoid carrier. Nobody knew it—he didn't even know it himself—yet the milk he handled in the dairy became infected."

Ironically enough, nutritionists are quite right when they say that milk is a nearly-perfect food. A glance at any food chart will reveal that it is rich in vitamins A, B, C and D. Milk is an ideal food for most adults and children, but it must be pasteurized.

Bacteriologists point out that milk is an "excellent culture medium," which is to say that germs in it grow very rapidly. The fatal diarrhoeas of infancy often originate in raw milk. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and septic sore throat have occurred in epidemic form because of infected raw milk. Undulant fever is a serious milk-borne infection. Many cows have tuberculosis and this disease, too, can be transmitted to humans through unpasteurized milk.

Testing of herds and certification of milk are not enough. Dr. John R. Fraser, a member of McGill University's medical faculty, says that milk "is one of the most difficult foods to produce, draw, keep, handle and deliver in a clean state. Most foods are cooked well enough to kill any harmful or disease-producing germs that are in or may get in them, whereas milk to a great extent is consumed in the uncooked state."

Dr. Frank Pedley, also of Montreal, tells about a father who did not believe in pasteurization. The father arranged to feed his baby certified milk that was always obtained from the same cow—but the infant contracted bovine tuberculosis. Upon examination, it was found that the cow had tuberculosis in an advanced stage. Dr. Pedley points out that infectious diseases in cattle often occur and contaminate milk between tests, which are made only about twice a year.

The threat of raw milk is a major health problem on this continent. Ontario is the only province in Canada with a compulsory pasteurization law on its statutes; the law was passed in 1936 and covers the province to the extent that 98 per cent of all milk used for human consumption is pasteurized.

True, dairies in most of the large municipalities of Canada distribute pasteurized milk either on a voluntary or compulsory basis—but this sporadic system does not meet modern standards of public health. The threat is from more negligent communities, or from rural areas. Health protection cannot be parochial.

Today, with more people travelling longer distances in shorter time, communities which enjoy the safeguard of pasteurized milk are menaced by infected raw milk from areas not so protected, or by persons suffering from contagious diseases contracted from raw milk distributed in those areas. Only one community in five in the United States has a completely safe milk supply. No federal pasteurization law covers milk in interstate shipment; not one of the 48 states has a compulsory pasteurization law. "Pasteurization of milk should be universal," says Dr. Adelard Groulx, director of Montreal's health department. "Raw milk and its products still remain the cause of too many infections."

Undulant Fever

Consider undulant fever. The need for universal pasteurization of milk is emphasized by the mounting incidence of this infection which, according to the American Medical Association, is one of the most prevalent of modern diseases—yet most medical men were not even aware of its existence until 1922.

Only during the past 20 years have wide-awake physicians been able to diagnose this infection with any reasonable degree of accuracy, although research leading to the recognition of its source and symptoms was stimulated (quite inadvertently) by the officers and crew of the good ship *"Joshua Nicholson"* when it sailed from Malta to Antwerp in 1905.

The ship's cargo included 65 Maltese goats. Officers and crew were delighted at the thought of having fresh milk to drink during the long voyage; the goats had been selected from superior herds and were to be used to develop healthy milk producers in the United States. But delight soon changed to alarm.

Twelve of the crew drank the milk, and eight became ill. Blood tests showed that the raw goat's milk had infected them. Two of the remaining four had escaped the infection by boiling the milk before drinking it. The other two had taken only a little.

When the goats arrived at the quarantine station in the United States, it was found that their milk contained large numbers of the microbe which caused Malta—or undulant—fever.

There was no excitement about this in the United States, where the disease was virtually unknown, but a British commission under David Bruce was already studying the infection on the island of Malta. Bruce showed definitely that raw goat's milk containing the undulant fever microbe was a common source of infection among humans.

Another Link

The scene shifts next to Copenhagen where Bernhard L. F. Bang, a veterinarian, made a discovery that seemed to have no connection with Bruce's. He showed that a specific microbe—which he called Bacillus abortus —was the cause of contagious abortion in cattle.

It remained for Dr. Alice Evans of the Public Health Service at Washington to establish the relationship. A quiet, modest worker in the laboratory there, she discovered that there was practically no difference between the two microbes of Bruce and Bang.

Further research and surveys proved conclusively that the microbe producing contagious abortion in cattle, swine and goats was also the cause of undulant fever in human beings.

Recognition of this fact promptly cleared up a mystery for physicians. Here was an explanation of their failure to make a confirmed diagnosis in many cases of typhoid-like and malaria-like diseases. Medical journals shortly began to report the number of undulant fever cases—a list that increased yearly. In the United States, only 46 cases were reported in 1926. By 1933, there were 1,659. Today, about 40,000 cases annually are reported in that country.

The disease had also escaped recognition in other parts of the world, but a Health League of Canada survey shows that doctors in Canada now detect undulant fever more frequently. The survey reveals over 1,100 cases in the 1940-5 period; the number of reported cases had increased from year to year, with 264 in 1945.

Authorities insist that the actual incidence of the disease in Canada is probably a great deal higher, since there is no doubt that many cases still escape detection, or are diagnosed incorrectly.

While threat of infection is from smaller, more neglected communities, undulant fever occurs in even the largest cities. In August, 1946, newspapers reported 11 cases in one Western Canadian city. "The cases are all chronic and give a history of having consumed raw milk", said the city's medical officer of health. Several of the patients had suffered from the disease for several years, one dating back to 1938. Others, infected for two and three years, had no idea what was wrong with them.

What are the symptoms of undulant fever? Can it be cured? How can it be prevented? The disease can be acute or chronic—and both forms are difficult to recognize.

The acute type simulates the symptoms of influenza. In making a diagnosis, physicians immediately ask

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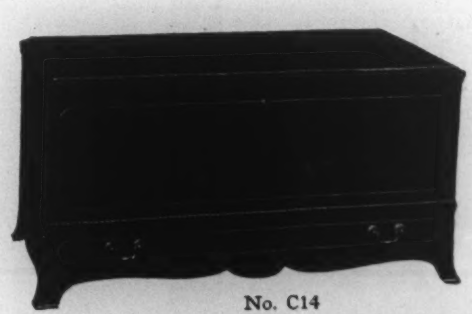

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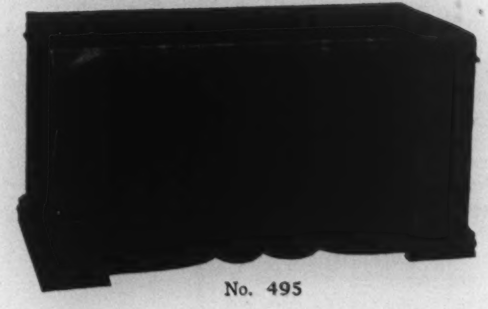

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about the patient's occupation, for it has been found that the disease may be acquired through handling infected animals.

The acute form of the disease is revealed by such clinical signs as weakness, a rise in the body temperature in the afternoon and evening, severe chills and violent night sweats. The patient has no appetite, loses weight and becomes anaemic.

It is also possible to confirm diagnosis of the acute form by laboratory tests. However, such findings may be misleading in the case of persons constantly exposed to the infection, who may show a positive reaction to diagnostic tests and yet not be infected. Doctors must always take into account both laboratory results and physical findings.

The chronic form of undulant fever may be suspected when there is a fever of unknown origin, although certain allergies will produce identical symptoms and make diagnosis extremely difficult. Sometimes a person who once had the disease becomes allergic to the organism. The physician gets the right answer by a process of elimination, namely having the patient avoid farm animals and requiring him to abstain from food products that are responsible for the allergy. A Brucella allergen is the villain if symptoms disappear; if they continue, the doctor concludes that an active infection is present.

No Rapid Cure

There is no rapid cure for undulant fever. Vaccines are sometimes helpful, but it has been found that treatment with bacterial filtrates is more effective than anything else in shortening the course of the disease. Doctors insist that the patient be kept in bed during the illness, and for at least two weeks after temperature becomes normal. Ample amounts of fluids are given daily.

Prevention? As yet, there is no proof that you can contract undulant fever from another person—but it may be possible. Hence the need for sanitary practices in homes where there are active cases. Definite experimental evidence shows that a recently developed bacterial agent may protect human beings against infection, but it may never be necessary to immunize persons except those employed on farms or in the various food-processing industries.

Public health authorities advocate strong measures for controlling undulant fever (and other milk-borne infections) on international scale: (1) Pasteurization of all milk and cream for human consumption. (2) Eradication of brucellosis—contagious abortion in domestic animals — by slaughtering infected animals and through vaccination of young animals. (3) Vaccination of persons who work with possibly infected animals—farmers and workers in food industries. (4) More public health education in rural communities.

There is a mass of evidence to support the contention of experts that pasteurization is by far the most potent weapon in the fight against milk-borne infections. Its effectiveness in stamping out disease in Ontario—only province in Canada with a compulsory pasteurization law—is revealed by the fact that typhoid fever mortality dropped by over 50 per cent in the single year following the passage of legislation.

Today, Ontario has one of the lowest typhoid death rates to be found anywhere. Similarly, cases of undulant fever dropped about 45 per cent. Such other diseases as para-typhoid, and diarrhoea and enteritis among infants and young children, have likewise shown downward trends.

"The records of the Hospital for Sick Children show that since compulsory pasteurization in Toronto in 1915, not a single case of milk-borne infection has entered the doors of the hospital when the sole source of milk has been Toronto pasteurized milk," says Dr. Alan Brown, physician-in-chief of the hospital. "There is sufficient evidence to indicate the safety of universal pasteurization."

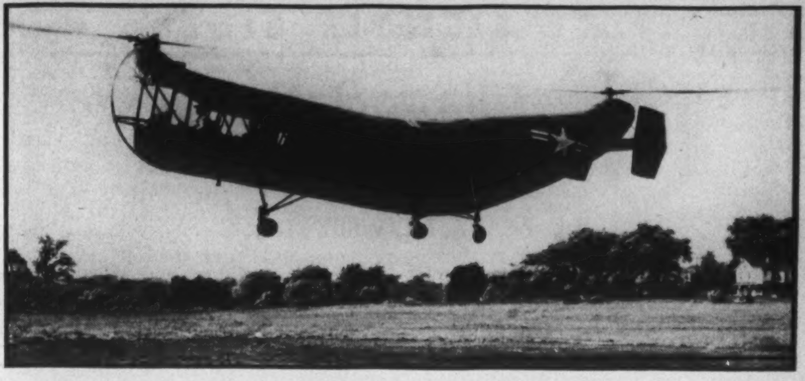
Does pasteurization destroy the nutritive value of milk? "Definitely not!" say the experts. "There is no evidence to support the argument that pasteurization destroys any food element of which milk has an adequate supply. Properly carried out, it does not injuriously affect the taste of milk or the separation of cream."

Adds Dr. Gordon Bates, general director of the Health League of Canada: "Raw milk is the greatest danger to public health today—yet pasteurization in Canada and the United States could be achieved quickly by pressure of public opinion."

THE AWAKENING

I THOUGHT that life would never
laugh again.
The mountains crumbled down into
the plain,
And all was a dull, flat waste
Of waters, unstirred and unstirring,
And if the willows wept into the rain
Or birds cried,
It was because my heart cried too;
Only the crying in my heart sank
deeper
Than the weary waiting waters on
the plain;
And was unheard beneath the awful
gray,
And then you came. Sudden as a flash
Of lightning, or long-forgotten sun,
You burst into the land of lethargy.
And lo, the earth grew bright again;
the rain
Ceased its sobbing, and the wind no
longer
Whimpered across the waste. And
growing stronger,
Onward we surged, until the driving
winds
Whirled us in wildest joy above the
peaks.

D. E. W.



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Ellwood Porter Greeting Card

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERY Christmas for years and years we used to receive a greeting card from Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Porter.

It was a large handsome card with the special impersonal quality of greeting cards engraved by hand. Sometimes it showed an English coaching scene, sometimes an English fox-hunting scene, and sometimes a picture of English waits singing carols in front of a Tudor doorway. It always arrived as first-class mail, with a three-cent stamp. Except for its expensiveness there was nothing unusual about it, except that it came from people we had never set eyes on.

We assumed that they were rich, or they wouldn't continue to send fifty cent greeting cards without checking up on their Christmas lists. The card indicated that they were highly conservative. We decided that Mr. Ellwood Porter was a successful banker and this left only the minor mystery of why he should send us season's greeting. Our checking account was never in a state that warranted special greetings from a bank president. At the same time it hardly seemed likely that the Ellwood Porters had mixed their greeting card list with the overdraft file. In the end we gave up trying to figure out that angle.

We speculated a great deal about the Ellwood Porters, however, and over the years we built up a wonderful private world for them, solely on the basis of their greeting card. It was a perfectly ordered world, undisturbed by the minor mortifications and handicaps of less fortunate people. They lived in a richly appointed house where everything was solid, though a little unreal, like a set designed by an authority on English interiors. All their furniture matched and they had the right stem- and flatware for every occasion. Their animals were never sick on the living room rug and the locks always worked on their bathroom doors. Their maids never gave notice and their goods were always delivered at the back entrance. When they gave parties the only people who came were the people who were invited and no guest ever had to be helped home at the end of the evening. We got so that we felt we knew everything about them.

WE WERE endlessly curious about them just the same and we even considered inviting them over to spend a evening. We never went through with this idea however. There would be the initial social embarrassment when they discovered that they had never laid eyes on us before. They wouldn't feel at ease either in our living room where practically nothing matched anything else and there was always the rear end of a bicycle or scooter jutting in from the hallway. Also they would probably be disconcerted by Amy, our old Persian cat.

Amy is always vividly interested in new guests and usually arrives on their heels to look them over. If she decides they like cats she goes off quietly enough. But if she figures out that they find cats repellent, she sneaks round by the wall-board and jumps into their laps. Altogether the idea of entertaining the Ellwood Porters for an evening seemed much too hazardous and we finally gave it up.

I'm ashamed to say we didn't even return their greeting card. This was because it was always too late, by the time it arrived, to rush out and get engraved greeting cards of our own. The only kind of cards we ever seemed to have on hand were obviously unsuitable—pictures of featureless baby angels swapping halos or Pluto the Dog falling down hill in a tangle of skis. Even the Canadian Artist Series seemed a little too venturesome for the Ellwood Porters. So we let their Christmas greetings go unanswered year after year.

We appreciated their card, however, and always gave it a prominent place on the mantelpiece. Apart from special notices it was our only connection with the banking world and we felt a sense of loss when it eventually stopped coming. I suppose the Ellwood Porters discovered in the end that we weren't the people they thought we were, or else they felt that the people they thought we were weren't entitled to any more greetings. Anyway we were scratched and the Ellwood Porters gradually receded from our lives, losing more and more of their actuality till in the end we came to feel that we had imagined the whole thing and that the Ellwood Porters and even their greeting card had never existed.

I HAD almost forgotten; then I read the auction notice in the paper. It announced that the entire contents and furnishings of the beautiful home of the late Ellwood Porter would be on public view at the auction galleries on Saturday, with the sale opening the following Monday.

Filled with all my old curiosity about the Ellwood Porters, I hurried down to the auction rooms for the preview. I think I hoped, merely for the sake of drama, that all our deductions about the Ellwood Porters had been wrong—that they lived in a riot of modernity with plastic glass and wrought iron furniture in the dining room, abstract art and a movable bar in the living and rumpus room equipment designed on a circus motif.

As it turned out it was even more exciting to discover that we had been sensationally right. It is always stimulating to verify your own deductions even when the margin for error is practically negligible, and I got quite a thrill out of one item in a miscellaneous lot—"one pair ladies' gold glasses, extra strong". (We had always accepted the Ellwood Porters as elderly.) I moved among the oddly familiar surroundings with only a vague sense of loss because the Ellwood Porters weren't there; after all they had always figured far less substantially than their belongings in our imaginations. There was the lady's writing desk with Sheraton inlay, whose brass handled drawer had once contained the Christmas greeting list that had once contained our name. The dining room furniture was solidly Tudor, the drawing room furniture was Chippendale and Sheraton, the bedroom furniture was Georgian and mahogany Colonial. The ornaments were Staffordshire and Lowestoft, the best china (complete) was Royal Doulton, the oils were Dutch interiors and English late nineteenth century landscapes with cattle. There were no pictures anywhere of the Ellwood Porters but there were several portraits of the Royal family, some deceased.

Everything had been purchased with a banker's careful eye to a satisfactory collateral in tradition—the furniture in periods, the pictures in schools, the literature in sets—Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Eliot, with some miscellaneous lots containing, not inappropriately, "The New Book of Etiquette", "Landmarks of Toronto" and "Girl of the Limberlost".

I searched through the collection and finally through the catalogue, hoping to find among the miscellaneous "Lots as May Appear" some Christmas decoration which we could bring down every year as a sort of Christmas memorial to the Ellwood Porters. There weren't any, however. With their sense of tradition the Ellwood Porters probably used nothing but fresh imported English holly and mistletoe. The following Monday, however, I went down and brought back a small, blue glass mustard pot. It isn't much, but it helps to remind us of a friendship encouraged too little and appreciated too late.

OUR SINCERE THANKS

To the many advertisers who, understanding our present mechanical and labor difficulties, permitted SATURDAY NIGHT to redate or delete their advertisements scheduled for this issue.

We regret these temporary circumstances did not permit SATURDAY NIGHT publishing the entire volume of advertising offered. However, we are proud to state that this issue, under normal conditions, would have been the largest (72 pages) since change of format and one of the largest in SATURDAY NIGHT'S sixty years of publishing.

Our appreciation to all advertisers and their advertising agencies for this confidence in SATURDAY NIGHT.

C. N. FOY,
Advertising Manager

THOMAS CHRISTIAN formerly of Ramsey, Isle of Man, Ironmongers Moulder, last heard of in Toronto 1907. Application made to presume his death without issue. Estate approximately £600. Any information as to Thomas Christian, his wife or family, must be sent to the Chief Clerk, Rolls Office, Douglas, Isle of Man, before 31st JANUARY, 1948.

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TO YOUR BUSINESS FRIEND AND HIS WIFE

He is a good customer of yours, probably he has often talked about you to his wife. Why not wish them both a Merry Christmas with a bunch of colourful flowers?

Try it—and see how much warmer your welcome will be when the holiday is over and you're down to business again.

For a better selection, and good value, buy where you see the Allied Florists emblem.

ALLIED FLORISTS AND GROWERS OF CANADA, INC.

Will Britain Give Suez to U.S. to Pay Debt?

By L. W. PHELPS-ORION

The writer suggests that the U.S. may take over control of the Suez Canal from Britain about 1951, as compensation for five years' unpaid instalments on the U.S. loan to Britain. If this change takes place it should make possible an extensive improvement of canal facilities, for which the canal's present-day owners have been unable to find the necessary funds.

Egypt's greatest worry is that an alternative canal may be built and the Suez become obsolete. The most acceptable plan would be to allow the U.N. to control the Canal and run it under U.S. protection on a non-profit basis for the benefit of the world.

Cairo.

THE United States may shortly take over the Suez Canal, vital western pipeline to India and Australia. That is the probable outcome of Egypt's recent appeal to the United Nations Security Council to annul the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Expert opinion in Ismailia, administrative centre of the Canal Zone, believes that U.S. wardenship of the area will eventually provide the most acceptable solution of present difficulties. Nearly one-fourth of all the ships passing through the 106-mile waterway are now American-owned and U.S. ships have largely replaced Italy's absent 4,000,000 pre-war tonnage.

Britain still stands astride Suez. Yet the chief landmarks of British prestige, R.A.F. runways branding the desert with concrete at Abbasiah and El Kantara, are increasingly used by U.S. airplanes. By consent of the nations, Britain assumed the defence of the canal zone after World War 1. Under the 1936 Treaty, her existing status there was not due to be examined until 1956. Today, however, the British are undeniably under notice to quit. This disruptive challenge has been nipping the Suez air ever since the ceremonial haul-down of the Union Jack from the Cairo citadel last year. Let us examine the fateful implications.

Terms

By the terms of the 1936 pact, Britain recognized Egypt's sovereign independence and undertook to evacuate the Suez zone except for a prescribed maximum of 10,000 troops and 200 planes, subject to reinforcement in time of war. Further, the necessity of a British force in the canal zone was to be examined in 1956 by the League of Nations "or some other body", provided the Egyptian army should be competent to take over.

Sixty years before the canal was built, Napoleon considered it a gateway to world domination. In both World Wars the Germans regarded Suez as a vital spot from which England could be mortally wounded. Rommel's march on Cairo and the Nazi drive for air bases in Greece were both based on this principle. Then came the atom bomb—Suez is obviously one of the world's most vulnerable targets in atomic warfare—and another prop was knocked from under the prestige of Suez.

Overnight the "ditch of destiny" has become a ditch with a question mark. Egyptian politicians have been toying for years with the plan of taking over Suez and holding the world to ransom. When the 99-year concession to France's Ferdinand de Lesseps expires in 1968, the canal itself becomes Egyptian property. But, with 21 years to run new considerations threaten to dissolve the Egyptian dream.

There is growing support for the proposal that U.N. should take over the canal and run it under U.S. wardenship as a non-profit enterprise for the benefit of the world. Secondly there's a plan backed by U.S. oil interests for a by-pass canal, wider, deeper, and more modern than Suez, to be cut direct from the Mediterranean alongside the Palestine verge to the Gulf of Akaba. This project could be completed within four years at a cost little greater than the canal dues the United States will be forced to pay over that period.

Thus Egypt is faced with the risk that Suez may become obsolete and fall into comparative disuse before the next 21 years expire. Forty-five feet deep and 210 feet wide, the canal cannot be navigated by the largest liners and battleships of today's world, and even the passage of 20,000-tonners is assured only by constant dredging.

To add to the complications of the Suez problem, British holds 44 per cent of the shares in the Suez Canal Company, the concern actually running the canal as a business enterprise. Worth $400,000,000, there are grounds for believing that Britain may turn over this holding to the United States as five years' payments on the U.S. loan, when repayment falls due in 1951.

What of the remaining 56 per cent holding? The United States will shortly be confronted with the strange fact that no one knows with certainty who owns the canal, for there exists no undisputed list of actual shareholders, shorn of nominees and other disguises.

The shares are bearer scrip, transferable to anyone. Both Paris and Wall Street dealings in shares suggest that the U.S. may already have a large holding. There are also strong rumors on the Bourse that Soviet Russia holds sufficient shares to recoup her in dividends for the dues exacted from Soviet ships.

Summing up the various possibilities, the territorial owners of Suez remain on the horns of a dilemma. When the Egyptian Government approved a proposed 32-year extension of existing concessions, ensuring a higher proportion of profits for Egypt, the General Assembly outvoted the plan. With the blueprints of an alternative canal in the background, a $120,000,000 loan has been discussed in Paris and Washington, discussed and dropped. France has hinted at a renewed Franco-Egyptian concession with split profits, but she would have to turn for fresh money to the United States.

Bristling with complications, the fate of Suez is the current riddle of the Sphinx, and the United States will have to do some hard thinking when the problem is thrashed out by U.N.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

British Columbia Looking for Big Harvest of Salmon in 1951

By P. W. LUCE

Vancouver

MORE than 400,000 sockeye salmon went up the Fraser River to spawn in 1947, an increase of 400 per cent over the estimated number that reached the upper areas four years ago. The fish reached their destination in perfect condition, and so the prospect of a bumper harvest in 1951 is good. It takes a salmon four years to mature somewhere in the Pacific Ocean. Improvement in spawning facilities was largely due to the removal of obstacles in the river, particularly at Hell's Gate, where fish ladders have been installed.

British Columbia's salmon pack this year is around 1,500,000 cases, of which 290,000 are the preferred sockeye, 600,000 are pinks, and the balance, chums. Twenty per cent of the pack was ear-marked for Great Britain, a much smaller quantity than originally contracted for.

Towards the end of the season the Federal Government lifted the ban on sales to the United States, which pays considerably higher prices. Fishermen disposed of practically all their catch across the border, leaving the B.C. canneries without adequate supplies. Protests to Ottawa brought no relief.

The duty on fresh fish is one cent a pound, and 25 per cent *ad valorem* on canned goods. This works out at from $3.50 to $5.50 a case, depending on species. The American canner pays no duty.

Herring fishing has been satisfactory. The quota of 40,000 tons was caught on the south-east coast of Vancouver Island by the end of October, after which the boats moved over to the west coast, where herring were equally thick and there was no quota. The total catch is considerably more than three times that of 1946, which came up to 139,733 cases.

The pilchard fishing has been described as "a complete flop" by George Alexander, B.C.'s deputy minister of fisheries, and prospects for a revival are not good. Halibut catches were highly satisfactory. Three-quarters of this big flat fish are now caught in Pacific waters, but the Americans have the bigger share of the industry, as the fishing grounds are well outside territorial waters.

Saved!

Sea otters have been saved from extinction. This valuable fur-bearing animal, hunted almost to the vanishing point 30 years ago, and then placed under absolute protection by the United States and Canada, is thriving and multiplying in the Aleutian Islands. As many as 100 have been counted in a single herd, possibly more than were left alive in 1915.

The sea otter skin trade, first developed by the Russians in the 18th century, was largely responsible for the dispute between the British and the Spaniards which ended with the Nootka Treaty, and the Spanish cession of all of what is now British Columbia and most of the Pacific Coast.

A Fortune for the Blind

A fortune of $75,000 is to be divided among 15 or 20 blinded veterans of the First World War who were residents of British Columbia at the time of their enlistment. Blinded men who came to the province after the war are not eligible.

This amount is the residue of the estate of the late Miss Letitia Agnes Finlayson, who died in Monte Carlo in 1945 at the age of 81. Her father was one of Vancouver Island's early pioneers, and she lived in Victoria most of her life. Thirty-eight claimants originally made a bid for a share of the $75,000, but only about half of them were able to qualify under the terms of the will. A few more may be weeded out before distribution is made.

A Colorful Character

One of Vancouver's most colorful characters is an itinerant bagpipe player who struts about the streets dispensing the kind of music Scotsmen love and Sassenachs deplore. Over the years this John Sutherland has many times been ordered to "move on" by police summoned by exasperated listeners, and invariably John has put up an argument in which he claimed that the freedom of harmony should have been added to the other more famous Four Freedoms.

It has occasionally been deemed necessary to take John to the hoosegow, where he has been charged with committing a public nuisance. A year or so ago Magistrate MacKenzie Matheson received nation-wide and somewhat acid publicity for sending his fellow-Scotsman to jail for his bagpiping.

Now Magistrate W. W. B. McInnes, a native son but of Scots descent, has sent John Sutherland to Oakalla jail for two months. John denied kicking a police constable who asked him to pipe down, but in demonstrating how he didn't kick him, John all but kicked the witness box apart.

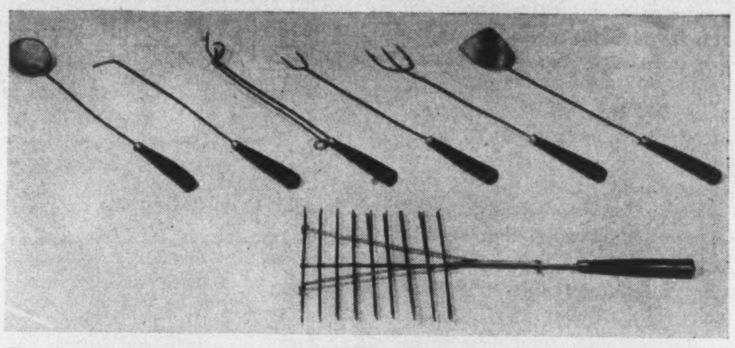
Eggs and More Eggs

British Columbia's poultry industry is seriously threatened by the cancellation of the United Kingdom's heavy contracts for eggs because of her lack of dollars to pay for imports. Tom Reid, M.P. for the Fraser Valley and himself a poultry farmer, is working hard among officials at Ottawa for some measure of relief.

Canada can consume only about 50 per cent of her egg production, and there must be a wholesale slaughter of birds with the curtailment of exports. At present the market is glutted with poultry. The recently increased cost of feed grain makes it impossible for chicken farmers to maintain their flocks in the hope of some future improvement in conditions.

Normally, Britain's contracts were to run until 1949. The Federal Government urged poultry men to do their utmost to provide the millions of eggs required to meet the food shortage in Britain, and the response was overwhelming, especially in the Fraser Valley. Two full shiploads of eggs have been sent from New Westminster, as well as smaller consignments on other freighters.

Grade One eggs are selling at 60 cents a dozen in Vancouver. The same kind of eggs are worth $3.50 on the black market in England, and the person who can get three eggs a month considers himself particularly fortunate.



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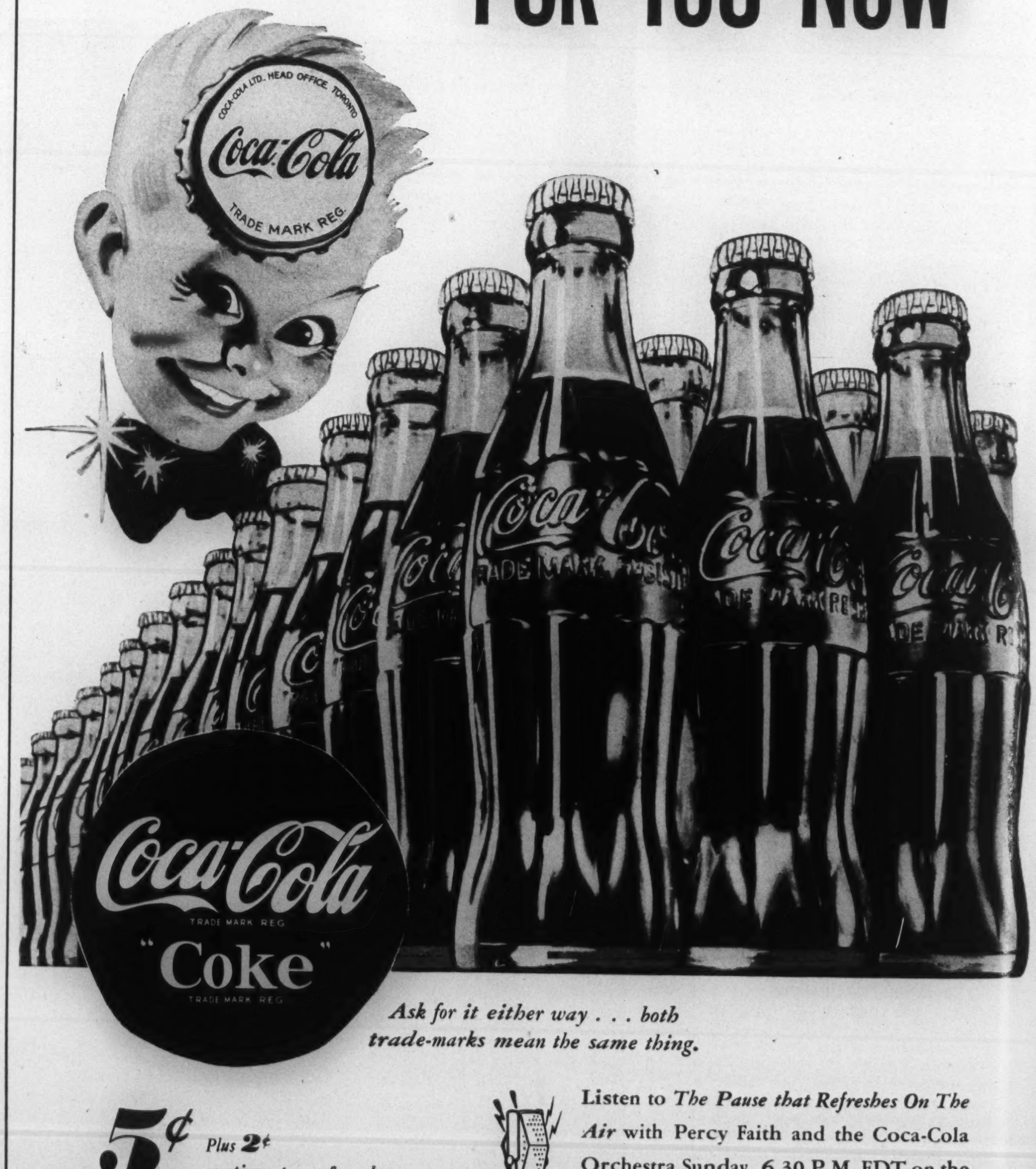

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77th Annual Meeting of Shareholders THE DOMINION BANK

Regimentation Not Needed Here; Freedom Our Best Wealth; Must Strengthen Defence, Says Pres. C. H. Carlisle

Record Assets of $360,524,670, Increase in Loans, Deposits, Gen.-Man. Robt. Rae Reports

All Citizens Urged to Aid in Measures to Balance Our Trade Payments

Mr. Rae said that after making an appropriation to Contingency Reserves, $1,254,756 for Dominion and Provincial Income and Corporation Taxes and $214,766 for depreciation of Bank Premises, the net profits aggregated $971,678, an increase of $110,909. Regular dividends of $700,000 left $271,678 to add to Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors had decided to transfer to Reserve Fund $1,000,000, placing the Reserve Fund at $10,000,000 in relation to Paid-up Capital of $7,000,000, and leaving Profit and Loss Account at $632,413. Total Assets had increased by over $20,000,000 to $360,524,670—a new high point.

Increase in Savings Deposits

Deposits increased by over $17,000,000 to $323,000,000, showing a growth in the savings of the Bank's customers of about $23,000,000. Demand deposits were practically unchanged; Dominion Government deposits declined by over $6,600,000.

Immediately available Assets, including cash, security holdings and Call and Short Loans at over $211,621,000, were down but remained proportionately high at 63.94 per cent of public liabilities. Cash assets increased to $64,331,000, or 19.44 per cent of liabilities.

Loans Show Marked Increase

Security holdings decreased by about $30,000,000 to $138,803,839, made up chiefly of Dominion and Provincial securities of $125,007,105, the former having declined by over $30,000,000.

Current Loans in Canada increased about $38,000,000 to $127,584,597, of which grain loans accounted for nearly $11,000,000. The lively tempo of business continued to require larger bank credit, the swing from Government to private financing being most gratifying.

Concluding, Mr. Rae said: "We live in grave times. International trade and, consequently, international finance, are in a chaotic condition due to the almost complete debilitation of Europe as a result of the war. Conflicting social and political philosophies confound the people and the nations. Canada has not escaped unscathed. The need to balance our foreign payments position is acute. Our government must take the lead in prescribing remedies and many of us will not relish the prescription. Our financial illness, however, is beyond the power of government alone to cure and each one of us must so arrange his affairs as to contribute to the correction of this situation. In this your Banks will do their part."

MR. C. H. CARLISLE, PRESIDENT, DISCUSSES CURES FOR OUR PRESENT SITUATION

In his address to the Shareholders, the President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle pointed out that compared with the average value for the years 1935 to 1939, on general wholesale commodities and Canadian farm products "your dollar has depreciated in its purchasing value 45 per cent. This material loss, silently and unrelentingly incurred, is sustained by you and by all. Why has the purchasing value of your dollar decreased? Largely through the high cost of living, due principally to insufficient volume of production and higher costs of production."

Mr. Carlisle reviewed the facts of increased costs and lowered production in the building trade and in the coal, oil and transportation industries.

A report recently compiled by employers in sixty cities in the United States had shown that, as compared with 1940, building trades workers turn out 38 per cent less work per hour, on an average, get 76 per cent more pay, and material costs were up 93 per cent and still rising. In Canada the selling price of a medium priced home was more than twice that of pre-war days. Production costs of mining in ten principal mines in Pennsylvania showed wage increases alone were 219.3 per cent more than in 1939. Oil production cost had also materially increased; and to replace a locomotive previously purchased for $50,000 would now take almost four times that amount.

Illogical and Uneconomical

"The demand which has existed for many years, and is now enforced, for higher pay and less production is illogical, uneconomical, and adversely affects the welfare of all our people—and especially in progressive degree, as time goes on, of the workers themselves—and is largely the cause of our present inflation. The same tendency has of late become prevalent in the matter of executive salaries. Moderation and self-restraint are just as essential as in all other spheres."

Another cause of dollar depreciation was "the appalling and unnecessary loss due to strikes which adds multi-millions to your cost of living. It is difficult to comprehend why such losses should exist, as out of industry and production the employee draws his pay, the company its profits, the shareholder his dividends, the Government its taxes and the people their maintenance. Is it not crystal clear that the welfare of all depends upon co-operation?"

Labour A Powerful Influence

"It is encouraging to note that labour organizations are purging themselves of a radical, disturbing and destructive element. This accomplished, organized labour can be a powerful influence—and my thought is that it will be—in increasing production and reducing costs, thereby aiding in extending both domestic and foreign markets. Such co-operation would be collective development. The restoration of the value of your dollar depends almost entirely upon greater production and lower costs."

Subsidies do not decrease the costs to the people as a whole, said Mr. Carlisle. "A subsidy is not a gift by the Government. The Government passes this charge on to you. You pay the subsidy."

No Need to Socialize Our Banking System

Mr. Carlisle answered the reasons advanced by the Research Department of the C.C.F. for nationalizing the Chartered Banks, and continued:

"The Chartered Banks and their branches give an adequate service throughout Canada, even in sparsely settled localities. They give a foreign service wherever Canadians transact business. Rates are more stable than in most other countries. The Banks are free from political control. Our people have a greater protection and freedom of choice, as they have ten Banks from which to choose instead of one political, nationalized bank. What has socialization, untried as it is, to offer that one would choose to change from our present banking system?"

Referring to the sixty-one objectives enumerated by the C.C.F. Convention (Ontario Section) as its "First-Term Program," Mr. Carlisle said:

"While Government co-operation to attain certain of these results may be desirable and has, indeed, been given with increasing generosity over many years, this program is very elaborate and decidedly expensive. It is regrettable that no dependable estimate and, indeed, no estimate of any kind of its cost was made, nor is any plan mentioned showing how the money is to be provided to pay for the services suggested. This is really your job, Mr. Taxpayer, and it is quite a bill for you to pay. However, if this scheme were implemented, there would be many thousands of people now in a position to provide for themselves against adverse conditions and the necessities of old age, who would choose to become wards of the State.

Freedom the Greatest Wealth

"Freedom is the greatest wealth that one can possess. We in Canada do not fully appreciate it as we have not been deprived of it. Many nations that once were free are not free today. That freedom has been greatly restricted, or entirely blotted out, by Socialism, Fascism, Naziism or Communism. These different 'isms' differ in their operations, but they have one thing in common—regimentation.

"Free people cannot exist where regimentation exists. There are certain groups of citizens residing in free countries who, with no disloyal intention believe in a state socialism, which is a state dictatorship, achieved by political means—the educational program, to quite an extent, being carried on through churches, schools, institutions of higher education and labour unions. The socialization which they advocate, wherever tried, has failed. It is contrary to the concept of free government.

Threat of Power Lust

"Throughout history there have been men who have had an inordinate lust for power. War was their weapon. The results, their own ruin, the misery of their people and the devastation of their country. Men of lust have not passed. The world is troubled with them today. The world's equilibrium and safety is in great danger. Russia is the principal factor in an attempt at world domination. Her plan is now quite apparent. It seems a waste of time to attempt to harmonize the ideologies of Communistic Russia with those of a democracy and free people. Lenin, in his statement of policy states: 'It is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue to exist for a long period side by side with Imperialistic States. Ultimately one or the other must conquer'. And again, 'It is necessary to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful method, evasion, concealment of truth to serve Communistic ends.' These are the tactics used by Russia's boasted 12,000,000 Communistic organizers in different countries throughout the world. Russia's unwarranted use of the 'veto' prohibited the re-establishment and rehabilitation of the devastated countries. Her broken promises, her insulting and often untrue accusations of former allies, her increased military power, her looting of countries over which she had control and the building of military forces in these countries, would not indicate that she is a friendly ally.

Our Military Weakness Again Makes War Possible

"We had full knowledge of Kaiser Wilhelm's ambitions for conquest. We knew the military preparations he had made. But, owing to our allies' and our own inaction and our military weakness, the first world war was made possible. Similar conditions caused the second world war—the ambition of conquest, the careful building of a strong military machine, the infiltration of well-trained spies and propagandists by which the countries under plan of attack were weakened and disorganized. Again, our military weakness made a second war possible.

"Are not our conditions today almost identical to those to which I have referred?

World Shocked by Results of Communistic Intrigue

"We and the countries associated with us have not made adequate protection for ourselves in building a dominant military organization. If we were strong there would be no war arising out of the present conditions. Devastated countries would be reconstructed, their liberties restored and their people returned to normal conditions. The world is shocked at the results of Communistic propaganda and intrigue in Italy and France. It has brought these countries to the brink of Civil War, and is undermining their very existence.

"Communism or any other kind of 'ism' cannot give you the freedom and plenty you now enjoy. It is your privilege and duty as an individual to protect your freedom.

Foreign Exchange Position Acute

"The population of a country is the sum total of its individuals. It is they who, in a free country, choose their government and establish its policies. Today you have the privilege to act in common, whereby you will have the strength and power to choose between freedom and servitude."

THE DOMINION BANK

Condensed Statement as at 31st October, 1947

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks, including Bank of Canada	$ 64,331,826
Deposit with Minister of Finance	40,394
Government and Other Securities	138,803,838
Call Loans	8,445,633
Total Quick Assets	$211,621,691
Commercial Loans and Discounts	131,352,952
Bank Premises	5,342,528
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Sundry Other Assets	12,207,499
	$360,524,670

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$323,277,655
Deposits by other Banks		6,814,545
Notes in Circulation		677,444
Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Sundry Other Liabilities		12,122,613
Total Liabilities to the Public		$342,892,257
Capital Paid Up	$ 7,000,000	
Reserve Fund	10,000,000	
Undivided Profits	632,413	$ 17,632,413
		$360,524,670

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1947, after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made	$2,441,201.02
Provision for depreciation of Bank Premises	214,766.12
	$2,226,434.90
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	1,254,756.79
	$ 971,678.11
Dividends at the rate of ten per cent per annum	700,000.00
Amount Carried Forward	$ 271,678.11
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1946	1,360,735.08
	$1,632,413.19
Transferred to Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1947	$ 632,413.19

C. H. CARLISLE, *President* ROBERT RAE, *General Manager*

MANHATTAN MEDLEY

Tschaikowsky and Helen Hayes Get Into Poor Company on B'way

By NAT BENSON

New York.

JUST as you might expect, the immortal sorrows of Peter Ilich Tschaikowsky have finally been done into a Broadway musical with the all-too-sprightly and disingenuous title of "Music in My Heart". The result is a pretty confusing mélange of music, mirth, misconceptions and muchness. It isn't a bad musical; it couldn't be that, with the heart-moving melodies of the unparalleled Tschaikowsky serving as a springboard, but believe us, ladies, gentlemen and critics, "Music in My Heart" is no shadow of an "Oklahoma", even less of a "Carousel", and not even a ghost of an "Allegro".

This musical has what-it-takes melodically, despite some pretty gosh-awful unsingable works and immelodious lyrics strung around a few of Peter Ilich's more memorable themes. But plot-wise it's pretty trite, predictable and formalized into the long-accepted musicomedy pattern. The first fifteen minutes of it aren't much better than "Sweethearts" would have been deprived of the incomparable antics of Bobby Clark. It hangs together with the same uneasy sequence and brilliant misdirection that you'd normally identify with the Oshkosh Drama League or the Pumpkin Centre Singing Society getting all steamed- up over its big Christmas musical.

Now and again you think this play, like an intoxicated friend, is going to get up off the floor and score brilliantly, but it only gets up, as does said friend, to fall flat on its face after the next ineffective passage of pointless mirth. Seasoned actors Vivienne Segal and Jan Murray do their darndest to squeeze the last drop of forced mirth out of a reasonably seedy lemon. The book, allegedly by Patsy Ruth Miller, whom we recall as a once-winsome film star whom we particularly liked, is strictly for the birds—a veritable woollen tomato.

Robert Carroll, whom we last saw putting a little life and gusto into José Ferrer's woodenly intellectual "Cyrano" (Carroll played the drunken poet Lignière), does his best to get something into a palely purple and poetic Tschaikowsky, but he reminded us perfectly of Matthew Arnold's immortal libel on Shelley—something to the effect of a pale creature ineffectually beating his wings in a luminous void. He's so sweet and helpless and goony in a gallantly gaga way that we didn't blame the lovely little French actress, Desirée Artot, beautifully acted and sung by an iridescent beauty with red-gold hair, named Martha Wright, for leaving him flat. The lovely Martha seemed wholly Wright to us, for she was certainly the first musicomedy leading lady we've seen in several dog's ages who didn't sport that brilliantly hard, lacquered Broadway finish of Duco on Malachite. Martha was so sweet we felt she was quite wasted on the big Casanovian Cossack who finally won her.

Thankless Job

Charles Fredericks, whom we last saw doing a finely suave job as Gaylord Ravenal in the unequalled revival of "Showboat", has a pretty thankless job strutting around in a not too attractive baggy-pantsed Russian uniform, but when he sings you forget the essential oafishness of this handsome chump for whom the perfidious heroine deserts the luckless Tschaikowsky. The dénouement put Tschaikowsky away out in front as far as the Muses went, but it put the pleasant Mr. Fredericks definitely behind the emotional eight-ball with the audience.

Quite a nice little critical fracas marked the opening week of "Music in My Heart". The critics, who are as tough hereabouts as they are intelligent, called the turn right on "Music in My Heart". They didn't blast, wither or scupper it; they said it was pretty ordinary stuff, which, save for a few surprising items, it definitely is. Nearly every good bit in it reminds you of something you've heard done better in another show, as the man remarked when he first heard a live seal play the cornet.

But belligerent Razzmatazzman Billy Rose must have dined deliciously the evening he saw "Music", for he took violent issue with the critics and devoted a whole column of his sparkling "Pitching Horseshoes" to wrap a few well-tossed horseshoes round the critics' ears. One memorable phrase he got off was that the critics grew mentally punchy from having to sit through 60 to 80 plays a year, and then grew to want and expect "more than candy in a candy box".

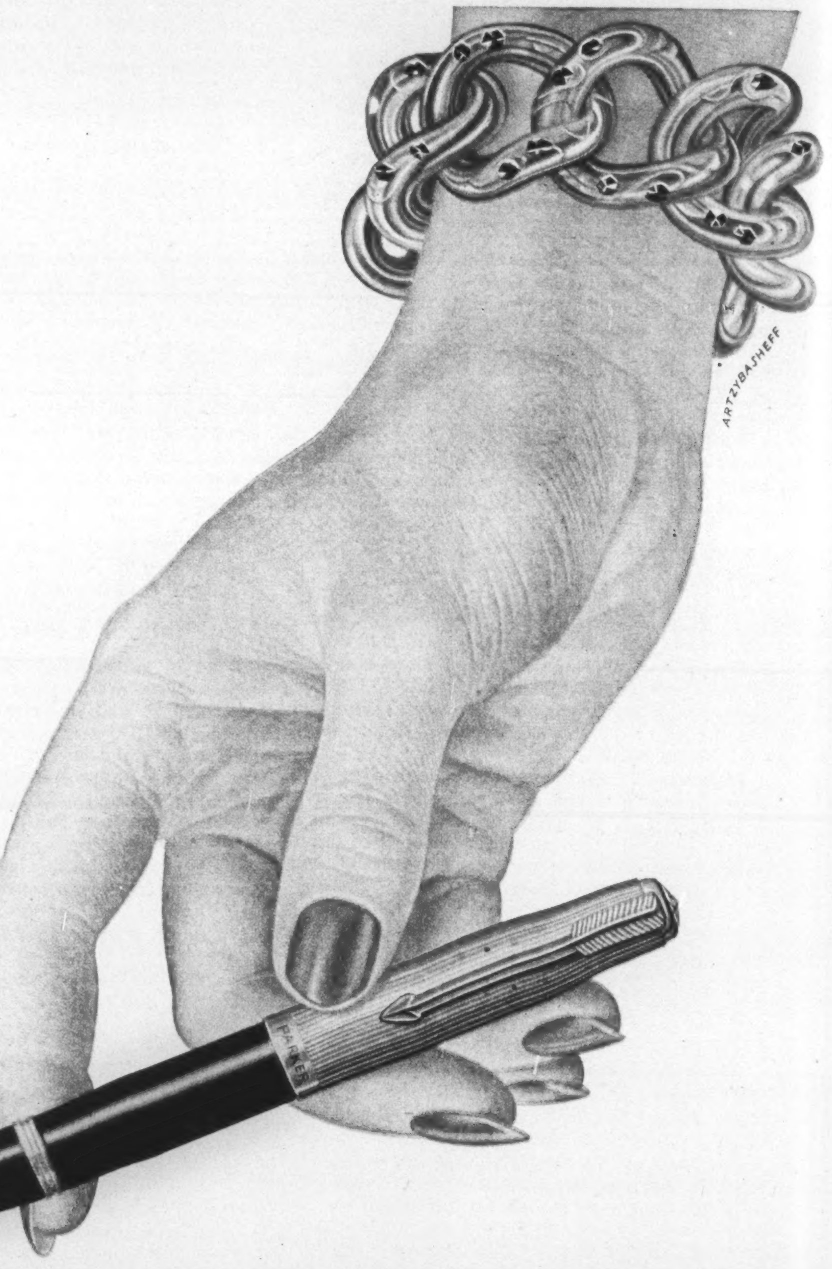
Thanks to Billy

Billy's encomiums for "Music" were so effusive that the grateful management at the Adelphi Theatre had big "blow-ups" of his column praising the show lined up outside along dismal old 54th Street.

After instinctively ducking Helen Hayes show "Happy Birthday" for a long time, we finally got round to seeing it and must submit two highly controversial statements: that Helen Hayes is as wonderful as ever, and yet we're glad we made no mad early dash to the door of the Broadhurst Theatre to see "Happy Birthday" long ago, for never was a truly great actress more shoddily accoutred in a definitely unworthy sort of play; that is, a play unworthy of Miss Hayes' peculiar talents. And when we speak of Miss Hayes' talents, we realize we are mentioning gifts that have added an incomparable lustre to the theatre wherever English is spoken. We have seen an odd glow light up the eyes of men of our father's generation and Hector Charlesworth's when they spoke of Maude Adams. We were born too late for the joy of seeing Maude, but Helen Hayes affects us just that way. About her whole genius there is an indescribable radiance that is composed of many splendid attributes, all of them luminous and delightful.

No tearing beauty she, as *Time* might quip, but the loveliness of her spirit and the glow in her heart are revealed in the thrilling timbre of her voice. There is such an unmistakable quality of greatness in everything Helen Hayes does on the stage that

(*Continued on Page* 25)



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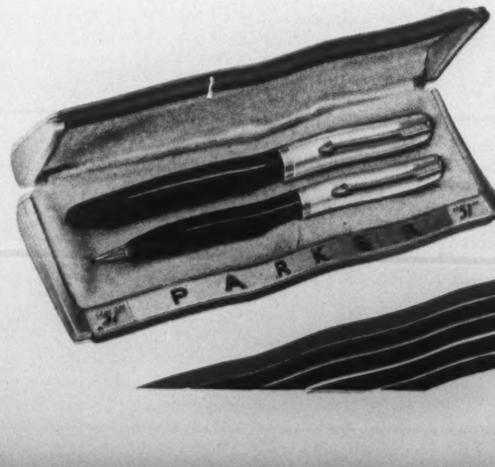

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7M-15

ART AND ARTISTS

Canadian Group Exhibit

By PAUL DUVAL

A WIT suggested to me, after viewing the current Canadian Group of Painters' Exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto, that the group should change its name to the "Canadian Anglo-Saxon Group". Now while that is something of an exaggeration, it is true that the unwary might assume from the title of the show that it represents a complete cross-section of progressive contemporary Canadian painting—which it doesn't. Although there are a few non-Anglo-Saxon names in the exhibition, such vitally representative national painters as de Tonnancour, Pellan, Lyman Gauvreau, and Borduas are among the missing. Part of the reason for this condition, of course, is the cultural isolationism which many present-day Quebec painters practise. The blame for the Group show's limitations thus does not necessarily lie with the policy of the Group, and we mention them merely to put the exhibition in the proper perspective.

National in Scope

Bearing the above qualification in mind, I should like to praise the Group's efforts in this years' display to make it as balanced a representation of interesting Canadian work as possible under the circumstances. Geographically, it is national in scope, and the fact that it is not stronger and more satisfying than one could hope for is, I suspect, rather the lack of that sort of painting among the artists represented than any one-sided selection. The Group, in fact, seems to have leaned over backwards this year to make its collection as catholic as it could be.

Perhaps the most striking thing about this year's exhibition is the growing strength of the British Columbia painters. It bears out the feeling I had when viewing this year' B.C. Artists Annual Exhibition in Vancouver—that Emily Carr is probably only the forerunner of what is going to become a quite remarkable regional group of painters. I use "regional" here not in the sense of having a merely local appeal, but in the larger sense of arising out of a singular, somewhat isolated, geographical matrix. Names like Jack Shadbolt, Peter Aspell, E. G. Hughes, William Calder and Pamela Regan are very likely to figure significantly in our art of the next few decades.

Jack Shadbolt is following Emily Carr in her interest in native Canadian Indian art, but he is applying his studies to quite different and very personal ends. In the current Group show, there are two Shadbolt works, both of them rewarding a considered perusal. "Image In the Cedar Slash", a picture of reclining skeletal tree forms, and "Red Knight", a strong study of an Indian mask, are good examples of his growing richness of color and the increasingly rich orchestration of design.

Best of the Crop

Shadbolt is probably the best of the current crop of native B.C. painters, but there are others worthy of national notice and two of them, Peter Aspell and E. G. Hughes, are represented in the current show. Aspell's "Self-Portrait", a half-length portrait of a young man, is a rather remarkable work. The drawing and painting in the head is of a quality not frequently encountered in present-day Canadian painting. Withal its patient thoroughness, this picture is not a mere studio "study", but has some of the stringent puritanism of Sir William Rothenstein's best portraits. Aspell's other work in the show is not as completely successful, but is fairly typical of his color and general handling of form.

E. J. Hughes is a very different personality from Aspell. His work is almost violent in key, and starkly illuminated. With almost a primitive's concern for pattern, Hughes is painting the B.C. coast in a very new and visually stimulating manner. "Fishing Boats at Rivers Inlet" on view is a good example of his style.

Most of the names in the Ontario contribution to the exhibition are those which have come to be commonly associated with the Group. Familiar artists like Jackson, Comfort, Casson, Lismer and Schaeffer are in the majority. Lismer's slight contribution is three sketches, all of which are laden with the bright color and busy linear pattern which has marked the bulk of his recent work. The two canvases by Jackson are perhaps a little more pure in hue than most of his landscapes. The paintings by Casson and Comfort are exceedingly competent and rather typical. Brooker's crystalline landscape study is in his very best vein.

L. A. C. Panton is a painter for whose achievements I have always held respect. He is a type of artist whose work, tempered by honesty and a conscientious craftsmanship, is easily overlooked among more loudly conceived paintings. Panton's canvases rarely have a compelling immediate impact upon the spectator, but a closer study of them is often quite rewarding. His entire development as a painter, from his figure paintings of some years ago to his current concern with *minutiae* in nature seems to have been continually marked with a singleness of purpose and a disregard for the whims of the public which identify him in my mind, as one of the most admirable personalities and talents in Canadian art today. His tempera painting of boulders in the current Group show, tentative though it is, typifies Mr. Panton's aesthetic temperament quite well.

Carl Schaeffer's two pictures in the show are interesting examples of his new interest in mixed tempera-oil media. These paintings are exhibited at a time when the artist's watercolors seem to have ceased to reveal any signs of creative growth. Possibly, his occupation with different media will revitalize Mr. Schaeffer's considerable talents.

Jack Bush, William Winter and R. York Wilson have always formed themselves as a sort of trio in my mind. They are all Toronto artists, closely linked in age, who, more successfully than most, combine interests in both commercial and more personal art. All three are very interested in people as subjects. Jack Bush makes a strong impression in the present Group exhibition. His sombre, heavily pigmented landscape and portrait are evidence that his vigorous talents are being put to a less posterish and more satisfying purpose. Winter and Wilson, however, are not as strongly represented as one would expect them to be. Both of these artists have been developing an increasingly rich vein of *genre* painting. It is unfortunate, therefore, that Winter should allow himself to show, in this field, a rather slapdash work which does not measure up to what he has been doing in the recent past. "At The Carnival" is more reminiscent of the banalities of Greuze than of the many vivid and authentic characterizations which we have come to expect of him. Wilson's "Young Ladies" is amusing, but hardly comparable to canvases like the "Welfare Worker" and his more recent figure-studies.

Peter Haworth is currently doing some of the richest work of his career. His two paintings on exhibition have a warm sonorous quality of color and a solidity of design. B. Cogill Haworth, though, shows a couple of pretty commonplace

(*Continued on page* 24)

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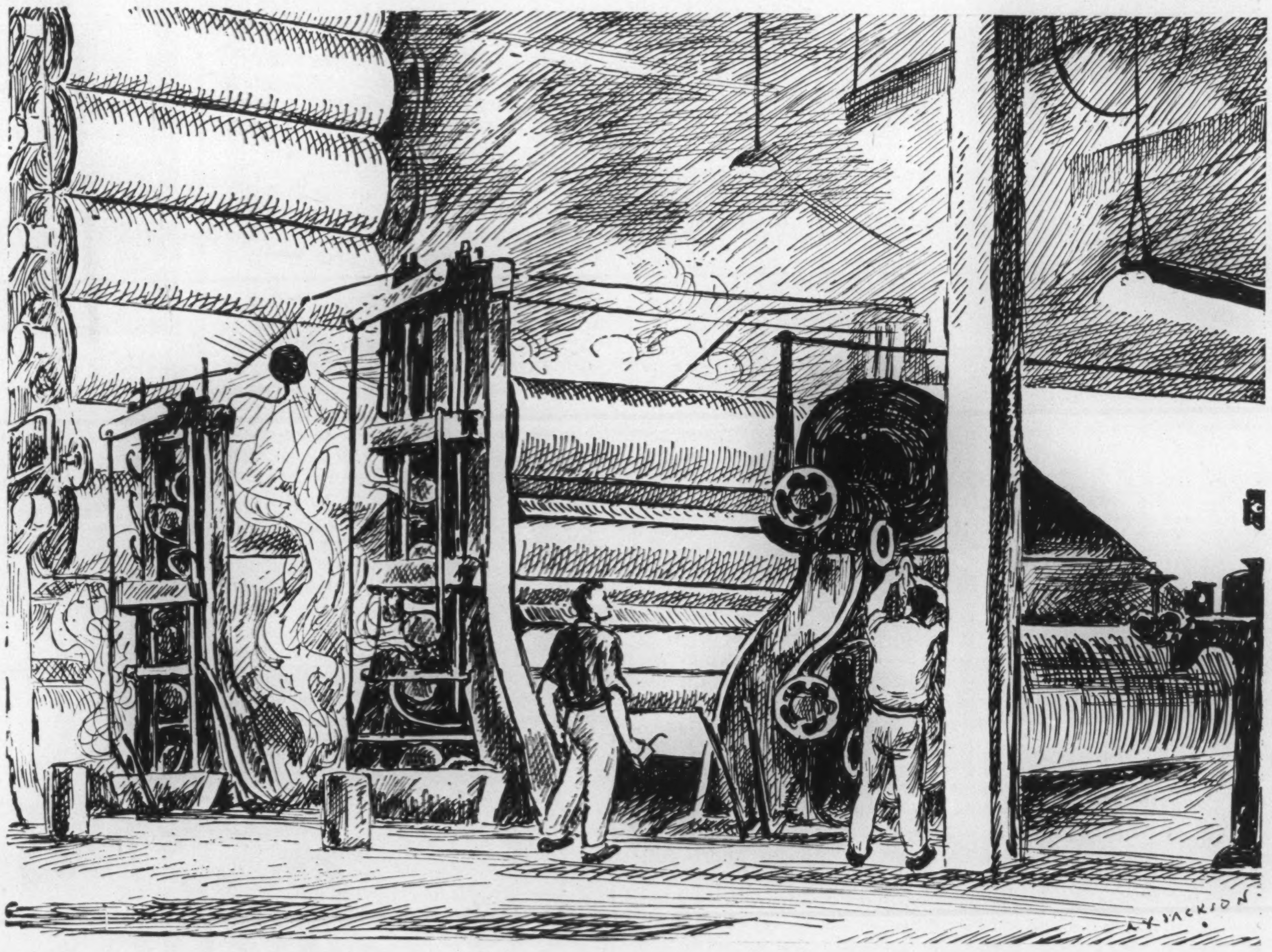

"Paperboard Making", drawn by A. Y. Jackson, C.M.G., LL.D., from his original painting for the pulp and paper industry.

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Large Source of Labor in Europe's D.P.'s

By EDITH FERGUSON

An analysis of the D.P. population shows that there is still a substantial labor pool in Germany to draw from. The writer, a Canadian, contends that, in dealing with victims of Nazi aggression, our immigration policy should be based on humanistic and not purely selfish motives. She makes a plea for persons who do not fit into the categories of our government labor scheme but have a valuable contribution to make to our country.

Miss Ferguson returned recently from Germany, where she spent fourteen months working as an U.N.R.R.A. employee in displaced persons' camps.

WHEN it became known during the war that the Nazis were forcibly transporting hundreds of thousands of persons from occupied countries to Germany and forcing them to work for them, Canadians were shocked. When the armies of liberation exposed the atrocities of the concentration camps they were horror-stricken and there was a wave of sympathy for these victims of Nazi persecution. Yet two and a half years later the arrival of numbers of these same persons in Canada has evoked little comment.

Some people said it was foolish to bring in immigrants when we had not enough living accommodation for ourselves. Others wondered if there were Nazis or Communists among them. Organizations and individuals needing the labor provided by D. P. immigration were pleased, but, on the whole, Canadians were only mildly interested.

Yet the admission of some 20,000 Europeans to Canada within the next year, as planned, cannot but have a marked effect on our cultural, economic and political life. Who are these people? What are their standards of living and education? What are their occupations and skills? their political beliefs?

The total number of displaced persons in Germany in the summer of 1946, according to U.N.R.R.A. statistics, was roughly 800,000. This number has now shrunk to 750,000 or less. Some have emigrated in the meantime and a certain number of Poles have returned to Poland. Besides those in Germany there is a relatively small number of displaced persons outside of Germany, located mostly in Austria.

Canada is recruiting at present from the D. P. population in Germany. On the basis of figures published by U.N.R.R.A. in March, 1947, the largest national group of D.P.'s in Germany is the Poles, who represented at that time about twenty-seven per cent of the total number. Polish people say they had only two social classes in Poland, the intelligentsia, and the peasants. The numbers of the intelligentsia were, unfortunately, reduced very deliberately by the Nazis but in Polish D.P. camps are still a small but highly cultured group of people, mostly with professional training. There are also some skilled tradesmen but the majority are peasants.

Small Percentage

Jews of various nationalities make up approximately twenty-one per cent of displaced persons in Germany, a smaller proportion than is commonly supposed. Allowing for those who will go to Palestine the number of Jewish D.P.'s entering any one country will comprise a relatively small percentage of the entire group. Plans have been made to bring one thousand unaccompanied Jewish children to Canada. Unaccompanied children, an U.N.R.R.A. term, is used to describe those children whose parents have died during the war or children who have become separated from their parents and whose identity cannot be established. Parents of Jewish children met death usually in concentration camps. There are few farmers among the Jews but plenty of small tradespeople and some intellectuals. Our textile trades will probably attract some Jewish girls.

Twenty per cent of the D.P. population, according to the same statistics, are Baltic peoples, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian. Many are farmers, but there are also professional people and artisans. All have been accustomed to a good standard of living in their own countries and have quite high educational standards. Although the three nationalities do not understand each other's languages, nearly all speak both Russian and German and pick up English fairly easily. Estonians are Protestant, Latvians mostly Protestant and Lithuanians mainly Roman Catholic.

The proportion of Yugoslavs among displaced persons is small, about seven per cent. Three per cent of D. P.'s are stateless persons, that is, persons who are unable to claim or prove citizenship in any country, or children whose nationality cannot be established.

The remainder, some twenty-two per cent, are designated in the statistics as "Others." These are mostly Ukrainians, with a small number of White Russians and a sprinkling of persons of various nationalities, who, for different reasons, have not returned to their own countries. Ukrainian D.P.'s are reluctant to be labelled as a national group which might be claimed as citizens by Soviet Russia. They consist of a very large number of agricultural peasants, some highly skilled artisans and a small group of well-educated persons, who might be called the intelligentsia, a term commonly used by Poles and Ukrainians.

Anti-Communist

Displaced persons now remaining are anti-Communist and for this reason refuse to return to their homelands. It has been claimed that there are former Nazi collaborators in D.P. centres who are afraid to return to their native countries for fear of reprisal from their own countrymen. There have been a number, it is true. D.P.'s of every nationality, from time to time, pointed accusing fingers at certain individuals in their own camps. The screening done in the winter of 1946-1947 was a definite attempt to eliminate all of these. Because of the time lapse and the difficulty of securing evidence it was hard to do a thorough job and a small number may have slipped by. The danger of many Nazis making their way to Canada through this channel, however, is very slight.

Under the government labor scheme, only single men and women are being admitted to Canada. Men are being directed to the lumbering, mining and sugar beet industries. Women are to be employed in private homes and in institutions as domestics and in factories as textile workers.

Wages in lumber and mining camps are generally conceded to be good. When paid according to production, the new workers, no doubt, will not make top wages until they gain experience. Domestics receive forty dollars a month in private homes and thirty-five in institutions. This is not a great deal of money, according to present wage standards, but many of the girls can speak no English or French and many lack adequate household training. Some have come from primitive homes, the younger ones have spent their adult years in German labor camps or in D.P. camps where the living quarters consisted of one room, where cooking was done on an electric plate or on a Quebec heater type of stove, where not only household utensils were lacking but the actual food necessary for making good meals.

With the first groups, however, both men and women, have come persons with the type of skills required, who will make superior workers, also persons with good training in other kinds of work. At the conclusion of their year's contract they will all be free to compete in the open market for any type of work they are capable of doing.

In addition to those coming with the labor scheme many displaced persons, both individuals and family groups, are included among the European immigrants being brought in by relatives. The person sponsoring the admittance of a relative must pay his passage and sign a declaration stating that he will "provide the immigrant with accommodation and maintenance and guarantee that he will not become a public charge in Canada."

There is plenty of labor still to draw from in D.P. camps. If Canada needs more farm workers perhaps she could secure some of the 77,000 agricultural workers and 5400 agronomists listed in the March statistics. The same figures show around 5600 carpenters, 1800 bricklayers and 3600 electricians, some of whom might be useful to our building trades. Surely it is a pity that the training and experience of 3000 engineers in D.P. camps should be completely wasted. There are fewer than 2000 doctors and only about 1200 listed as dentists, dental technicians and mechanics. Doctors and dentists are in a more favorable position than many of the professional D.P.'s because they have been abl

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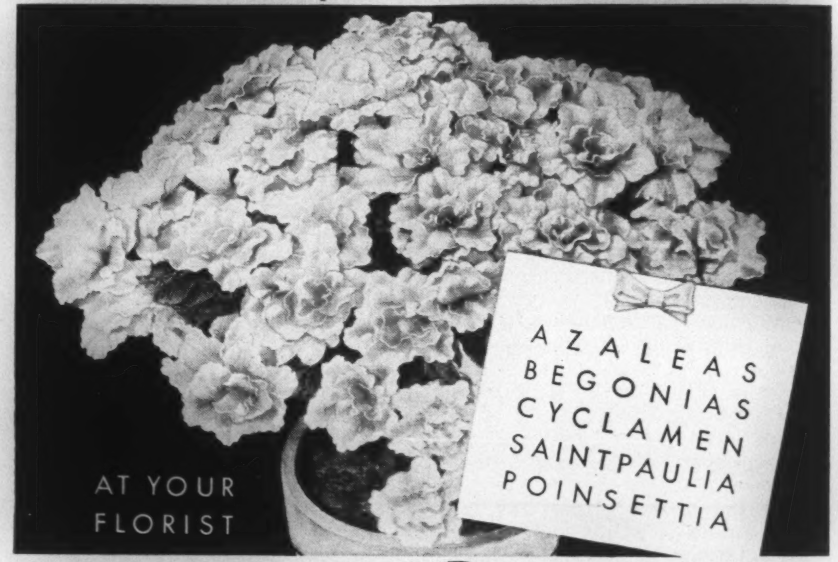

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to keep in practice by working in the camps. As the D.P. population diminishes there will be less need for their services. Canadian dentists have appointments booked two months ahead and rural communities have difficulty securing the services of a doctor in an emergency. The solution appears simple.

Displaced persons have much in the way of skills and culture to bring us. Last winter the U.N.R.R.A. team with which I worked organized an exhibition of D.P. arts and handicrafts, an exhibition which would have drawn a large crowd of interested persons in a Canadian town. There were handsome pieces of woodwork, interesting handmade jewellery, a fine art exhibit, excellent specimens of leather work and weaving and exquisite embroidery and needlework of all kinds. British visitors would have ordered many articles but materials were not available to make them.

In the camps are musicians and actors who were top rate artists in their own countries. U.N.R.R.A. organized entertainment groups so that their talents might be used and developed. Some of these artists would draw appreciative audiences anywhere, but they are not wanted in other countries. They are not manual laborers.

Each country wanting D.P.'s is picking persons who are young and healthy to combat their labor shortages. The demand is mostly for single persons although Belgium and South American countries appear willing to take some families. After each country has had its pick what will be left? Apparently the older people and the medically unfit along with the relatives who must remain with them and the intellectuals.

What is to happen to Mr. J—? He speaks good English, was an engineer of some repute in his own country before the war but has been out of touch with scientific developments for the past seven years. He did four years heavy labor in Germany, and now wishes to come to Canada. His only opportunity is as a laborer but he is forty-seven years old and has a wife so he cannot come, even as a woodcutter or a miner.

Dr. B— is a fully qualified doctor, thirty-four and unmarried. He speaks fluent French and fair English, and has an excellent record as a doctor in D.P. camps. He has suffered tortures in a Nazi prison because of his belief in democracy and wishes to come to Canada because he believes that here the spirit of democracy is strong. Will he be disappointed?

Three sisters, one a teacher and the other two office workers could meet the requirements for domestic workers but they will not leave an ailing mother.

Anna has completed three years at university, speaks English and is an excellent typist and bookkeeper. Because of a stiff knee, the result of an accident, she cannot meet the physical qualifications for domestic workers.

What Can They Do?

Mr. D— is an auto mechanic. He speaks fluent French and has proven his executive and administrative ability as a camp leader. If the time comes when he and his wife can emigrate with their family, what is to happen to the small son who contracted T.B. in a D.P. camp, probably as a result of poor living conditions? If he is out of sanitarium will he be able to accompany them?

It may be said that these people are free to return to their own countries. That is true but the United Nations adopted a resolution stating that no displaced person should be forced to return to the land of his origin. It would appear then, that the different governments approving this resolution, and Canada was one of them, should acknowledge some responsibility for settling these refugees.

Nations gave generously to U.N.R.R.A. for their relief but what they most need is an opportunity to begin life anew. When we admit them to our countries we do it purely from selfish motives. We censured the Nazis for their inhumanity but thousands of their victims still live in the labor camps provided for them by the Nazis and, since December 1946, have had food no better than that fed them by the Germans. They have suffered much for their belief in democracy. They are now under democratic rule but are beginning to feel that treatment accorded them is not so much different except in degree. The young and healthy are found useful for heavy labor, the intellectuals, the aged and the medically unfit are to be penalized.

• •

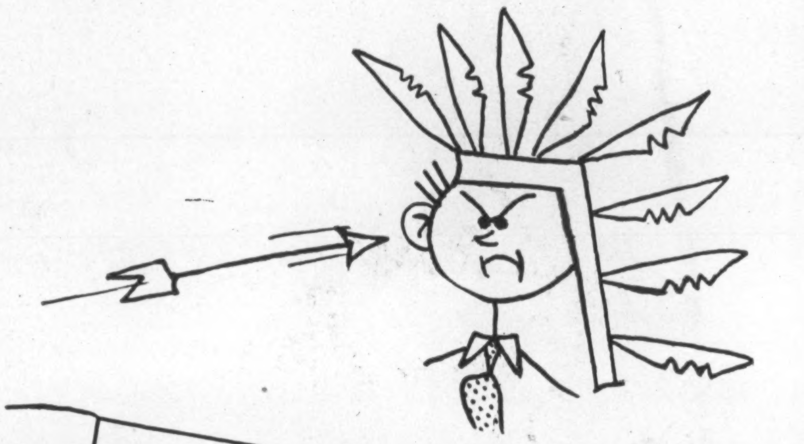
HOLD IT A MOMENT, AUTUMN!

DARK furrows cut the earth
Brown as the velvet pelt of a slumb'ring bear.
Only the fish-scale grey of weathered fences
Turns on a silver note.
Blue is the Bay . . blue as the heart of an Alpine flower
And just as lovely!
Caught in a corner, a patch of winter wheat
Burns with a green so *fiercely* green
It hurts your heart!
Down lanes between the trees a golden dust has settled.
Leaves, on the earth turn in the wind.
Somewhere a sign is in the sky
Of wind . . and gale . . and sullen winter
Ready to settle.

Hold it a moment, Autumn!
This is the lovely space—
The snatched and delicate beautiful breath
Before destruction!

MONA GOULD

Frank is an Indian giver!



on Christmas Eve he suddenly
remembered - no present for
Aunt Lucy. He finally
admitted he had an extra
present for me, a pair
of Colonial sheets — so
away they went to Aunty.
Well I sent him into
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Here's hoping I get them.

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ART AND ARTISTS

(*Continued from page 21*)

gouaches. The able conventionalization and condensation of scattered forms which marked her best Maritime paintings here verges narrowly on the cushion-bottomed precipice of art nouveau. It would be a pity to see so able and ingenious an artist as Mrs. Haworth come a cropper to a self-made sterile convention.

Isobel McLaughlin is represented in this show by one of the happiest paintings by her I have ever seen—"Happy Birthday to You". Very original in both color and design, it is an exceedingly refreshing picture. Among the other women artists from Ontario, Paraskeva Clark and Yvonne Housser show typical works. Molly Lamb's nocturne of back fences compensates for its slight rawness of execution by an unqualified directness of statement and penetrating observation.

The Quebec group of exhibitors includes Edwin Holgate, Goodrich Roberts, Marion Scott, Louis Muhlstock and William Armstrong. The two canvases by Holgate possess the vigor and simplicity which usually mark his direct manner of painting. Armstrong's portrait of a young man is more solidly realized than most of his work—more than for instance, the vapid green landscape by him hung alongside it. The Muhlstock landscapes are in a somewhat new manner, more sombre in color and less robust in execution than his landscapes of the past few years. It is refreshing to see him searching for a new departure from the lush greenery which was becoming just a little too patent—but we doubt if his current departure will prove a very rewarding one. Goodrich Roberts has a typical and good landscape on view; however, his large still-life composition, while for the most part an intelligently and firmly conceived design, falls apart at the pivotal point of its structure from lack of emphasis.

Marion Scott has made some of the most original contributions to Canadian painting. She has four canvases on view in this year's Group show: out of these we prefer the "Fossils" and "Cell and Crystal" rather than the two compositions incorporating figures. The conventionalization of these figures I find rather stereotyped — even (though Mrs. Scott could hardly be guilty of it) flippant — and beside her other work they seem almost ordinary.

H. G. Glyde, from Edmonton, has on view one of his recent canvases, "Rosebud", in which his continuing effort to depict Alberta in terms of people as well as topography is apparent. This departure from pure landscape is a partial return on Glyde's part to his earlier, English concern with symbolic figure-painting.

Maritime Contributions

I was, for the most part, disappointed by the Maritime contributions. Jack Humphries has done far better things than the still-lifes in this exhibition, and cause one to remember, somewhat wistfully, his fine classic "Head" in Hart House and the firmly rendered "Still Life" now owned by J. S. McLean. Miller Brittain's religious piece was a distinct failure, and reinforces our suspicion that he is an excellent painter of light, romantic portraits, but hardly of a temperament to tackle baroque religious dramas. Of Colville's paintings, I was impressed by the landscape in which lines of railway tracks lead off towards a horizon of infinite flatness.

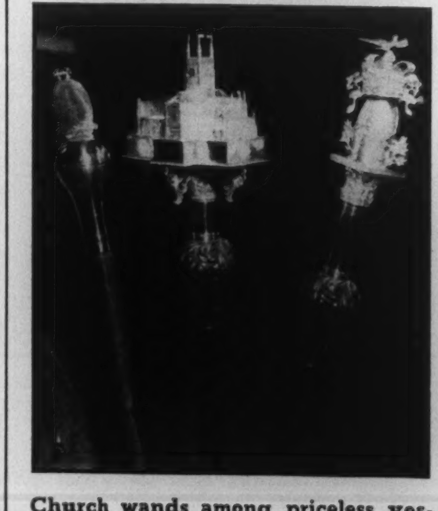
Most of the canvases in the "Abstract" room reminded me of a well-meaning but unsure worshipper prostrate before a belief whose tenets and sources he does not comprehend. Thus, we find Lawren Harris, Jr., paying homage to Rudolph Bauer with a "Project" while others stand in for Vasily Kandinsky. The general feeling I get from almost all of the extreme abstract and "non-objectives" in this Group show is that painters are imitating effects of earlier artists rather than getting behind the intent of those artists and adding something personal to their discoveries. I suppose it is all a consequence of Canada's catching up with cubism and its step-children. But we feel that Lawren Harris, Jr.'s striking and detailed paintings depicting the vacuum of destruction in war were a good deal more interesting and impressive than his current creative vacuum represented by hard-edged arrangements of obvious logarithms. And the same goes for Mr. Brooker's "Symphonic Forms" when compared with his crisp and subtly realized landscapes and still-lifes.

• •

They Had a Brush with Music

By RAY DUNN

TOO late we have realized how cruel we have been to the painters who have been redecorating our office. To us they have just been so many neat young men in white overalls, pleasantly apologetic about their ladders and the fine spray that flew from their brushes on to passers-by. We said how nice, quiet and polite they were, and we sadly ignored the restraint this behavior was imposing on them.



Church wands among priceless vessels and robes belonging to Southwark Cathedral now being shown in London. The cathedral's registers, with entries dating back to 1588—year of the Armada, are also on view.

We know nothing of the deep, human passions beating against the harsh dictates of our bureaucracy which, when the office was fully at work, insisted on their being as silent as possible. Thereby we lost much, as I have just discovered.

Before they left I had occasion to come into the office at a time when, apart from the painters, only a skeleton staff was at work. I found myself in a rich, warm and completely new environment. Baritone voices, harmonizing on indoor scaffoldings and outside window ledges reminded me faintly of evenings in the high veldt in Swaziland.

It was up to the soloist to establish his new melody quickly and firmly in a few bars. He could then count on a loyal following (even from colleagues operating on a different floor), exploiting the possibilities of three and even four part harmony. The effect was sometimes odd. We would find ourselves moving in a calm and drowsy way through Vienna woods in springtime, only to be reminded of the intransigeance of life by a throbbing tenor cry from a window sill of "In My Solitude."

But not for long. Soon would come the comforting roll of the basses brooding on a child who was mighty like a rose. Then the tenors, softened, would speak of "Eye-er-land" and dear old Mother Machree. They could keep this up effortlessly for hours on end, leaving an indelible impression on the listener.

They sang of home, of the family, of romantic places, and of love. What could be more right or more charming?

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

MANHATTAN MEDLEY

(*Continued from Page* 20)

we half-hated to see her coyly riding a bright little red velocipede like Anita Loos' bawdy and boozy little comedy "Happy Birthday". Seeing Miss Hayes cavorting about in such a sleazy yard of comedy made us feel as if we had suddenly beheld a girlish cousin of impeccable character whimsically disporting herself in a bordello. Honestly, friends, "Happy Birthday" is just that kind of play. Your maiden Aunt Agatha would be tempted to wrap Miss Hayes up in a sheet and whisk her bodily out of such goings-on.

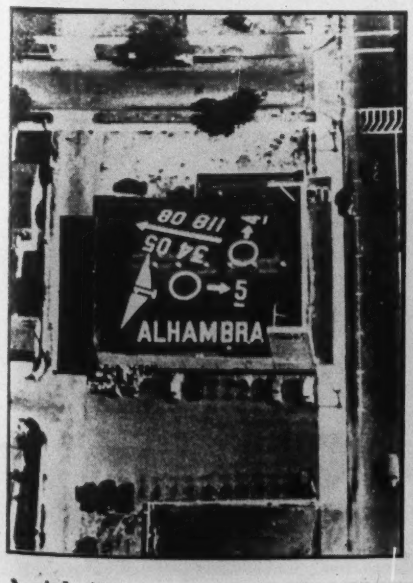
Not that some of these goings-on aren't pretty funny—they are. Miss Loos' sense of humor being what it is, you naturally look for some loud, laughable and highly questionable shenanigans in her play, and you certainly aren't disappointed. The fracas is a sort of gaily lyrical presentation of human weaknesses, induced by the Cup that Cheers. It reminded us quite a bit of the few laughable rumpuses that relieved the gloom and tedium of Eugene O'Neill's intensely serious treatment of the same kind of boozefighters in a far less cheerful kind of saloon in "The Iceman Cometh". Miss Loos' bar is called "The Jersey Mecca" in good old Hague-harassed Newark. To "The Jersey Mecca" come the evening's cross-section of colorful and thirsty "regulars", some to bend the elbow and forget, some to remember, and most of 'em just to get slightly stinko.

Replicas of Fairyland

There's Miss Gail, the garish hostess; Junior, the 70-year old waiter; two bibulous old girls called Tot and Emma, matchless Marie Dressler types, finely acted by Enid Markey and Grace Valentine. To the "Jersey Mecca" on her birthday, a particularly mean rainy night, comes a mousy little librarian named Addie Bemis (Helen Hayes), in search of her lost-weekending father. The Old Man is bending them in elsewhere, and Addie is tricked into having a furtive snort by Tot and Emma. More snorts follow and, as a result, the "Jersey Mecca" and the whole wide world light up and become replicas of fairyland for Addie. She reveals a long-pent-up passion for a nice stuffed-shirt bank-teller, Mr. Bishop, who is seen to be on the make for an obviously round-heeled and amorously affirmative type of odalisque.

But once the abstemious Addie is on her alcoholic way, there's no stopping her. She enters a world of dazzling pink lights, eight-foot high bar-stools, brotherly love, wonnaful folks, easily-conquered opposition and bartenders like big brothers. Wotta world; new to Addie Bemis, but old stuff to us veteran samplers of dat old black magic. One of her good friends told us how Helen Hayes loves doing the play, because she can romp through it and have fun doing swan-dives, mock ballets, singing the odd love-song, and seeming to get more lyrically plastered each succeeding five minutes. Certainly Miss Hayes' friend may be quite right, for her great roles of "Victoria Regina" and "Harriett" never afforded her the opportunity of undertaking such a Protean role as the emancipated Addie Bemis happily skittering about under the genial affluence of incohol. For us the "adventure's" high water mark was where "Helena Regina" sits under a tablecloth-shaded table with her wooden but handsome Mr. Bishop, and recites Christina Rossetti's "A Birthday" to him with more genuine 24-karat feeling and eloquence than we've ever heard any woman or any actress put into the speaking of any poem.

After that thrill, Addie Bemis could see Paris and pass out as far as we cared. We were content. For we had heard the golden voice of a great actress create a very great moment of pathos, beauty and feeling in an otherwise tawdry and unrewarding little play full of strange tricks and bawdy humors okay for 101 other B'Way gals—but a nether world well beneath the notice and talents of our idol, the lovely Helen who launched a thousand quips, most of 'em questionable, in Miss Loos' lood and lurid "Happy Birthday". Already played 400 times, it'll run as long as the peerless Helen cares to play Addie Bemis, "clad in the beauty of a thousand stars", and outshining them all, even casting her winsome light on the murky corners and dim-lit recesses of a play as shady as "The Jersey Mecca" itself.



Aerial signposts are appearing along transcontinental safety routes for private pilots. This one at Alhambra, Cal., on Skyway No. 1, gives town, true north latitude, longitude and direction of nearest airport.

• •

"RATHER SILLY"

(*From a newscast about a new experiment in reformatories; "The surroundings are so attractive that people have been known to drive up the flowered roadway and inquire if children might be enrolled."*)

"YOU may think it rather silly,
But we're wondering if Willie
Might be counted as a scholar in your school:
He despises every feature
Of his antiquated teacher
And considers she is something of a fool.

"With vocabulary ruddy
He describes the course of study
In the grade that he's infesting at the time,
And he cannot make his dome work
When he tries to do his home-work,
And the way he does subtraction is a crime.

"But this problem child of ours
Simply loves to care for flowers,
And he much prefers a tulip to a tome.
Doesn't matter what he learns here;
Let him wander through the ferns here,
But for goodness' sake don't ever send him home!"

J. E. P.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS from
Deacon

Gifts to thrill everyone in the family. The gorgeous white coat of "Aeropile" cloth is light as thistle-down—with figured rayon lining in bright red. The light-weight, free-and-easy Dea-Jacket is every man's favorite to wear around the house.

The Ski-Middy, for the teen-aged girl. Sparkling colours, new type middy effect. Detachable hood.

For all out-doors, this unique garment has luxurious zippered-in lining of Fiberglas—warm but light.

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She'll go into raptures over a Deacon Shirt. In fine wools, Viyella (Reg'd.), plaids, tartans, plain colors.

Protestant Monastery in a Backwoods Role

By WALLACE HUNT

Off a secluded lane on the outskirts of Bracebridge, in the heart of Ontario's Muskoka vacationlands, is a cluster of buildings housing Canada's only Protestant monastery which recently celebrated its 20th anniversary in the Dominion. Grown four-fold in numbers and a hundred-fold in influence since 1927, the order celebrated by establishing a branch "house" in British Columbia.

Monument to the efforts of the "Cowley Fathers" is a widespread backwoods mission work within 125 miles of metropolitan Toronto. The writer spent several days visiting the "mother house" and remote corners of the huge "parish" and tells about it and of unique features of the rigid monastic life which follows a commonwealth pattern.

PERCHED like an eagle's nest atop a grass carpeted hill overlooking the hurried Muskoka River, on the outskirts of Bracebridge, Ont., is a majestic stone edifice, of Norman architecture. Built by Anglican monks and laymen helpers with the gifts of nickels, dimes and quarters from children and adults of the faith across Canada, it's the chapel of the mother house of Canada's only Protestant, monastic order.

The cassocked members of the Society of St. John Evangel are better known as "Cowley Fathers," derived from the order's birthplace near Oxford, England. The Canadian branch recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of its establishment in Canada. To learn its story, I visited the monastery for several days.

A tiny band of three priests and a 100-acre farm represented the modest beginnings in 1927. The monks, all former clergymen, dedicated their lives to prayer and hard work—in this case the harvesting of grain. But soon another kind of harvest demanded their attention, a spiritual one in which lost souls were gathered in and brought back to the faith. And though the monastic membership has multiplied four-fold in the 20 years, these new responsibilities have required abandonment of farming. The present-day monastery is dedicated almost entirely to mission work.

Their mission field is right at their back door—and their front one. It extends for 25 to 30 miles in all directions from Bracebridge, embracing a backwoods country sparsely populated by homesteaders and lumberjacks, a country which before the advent of the Cowley Fathers was virtually a religious desert.

Wide Influence

Though 'tis said there are residents of Bracebridge unaware of the monastery's existence, for it doesn't attempt to give spiritual leadership (though certainly not denying it when it is sought) in a community already served with churches, its influence has become very real in the score of scattered backwoods settlements, few more than mere cross-roads villages. Here the cassocked monks have carried the cross right into the homes. The priests travel any way they can, sometimes on horseback or snowshoes, other times by cutter, and nowadays with improved roads—and finances—mostly by car. But often there's no other way than on foot. Seven or eight priests, starting out Saturday and the last not returning until late Monday, will in one week-end visit 16 or 18 points, in some places will hold two or three services.

The Cowley Fathers directly contradict Webster's definition of a monastery: "a house of religious retirement." There's nothing retiring about them, as is evidenced by their mission work. Strongly refuting the widely accepted belief that a monastery is a retreat from the world and must necessarily be shrouded in an air of mysticism, Father J. McCausland, in charge of the novitiate college, says, "Our life has no privacy, but that's because we will it so. It's 'open house' here at all times for anyone to visit or join us in devotions."

He Came to Pray

One man accepted that invitation seven years ago and came to visit and pray. He's still there. He earns his keep by doing chores. I met him doing some gardening in front of the chapel, and his greying temples framed a face which mirrored the intense happiness he felt with his lot. A brief conversation confirmed his contentment.

The priests have a personal discipline which is as rigid as their dress. It begins with their acceptance into the order, which admits former clergymen as fathers, laymen as brothers. They're pledged to a life of poverty and chastity. By poverty they mean that none has anything of his own but everything is held in common. One of the few "luxuries" they permit themselves are elaborate and expensive robes or vestments for use at communion and other church celebrations. By chastity is meant they will not marry as "in the case of our Lord who, although he fully approved of marriage for the majority yet clearly took for granted that there would be some that he would call to remain unmarried for the Kingdom of Heaven's sake," it was explained.

Applicants must be "free from engagements of debt" and to be accepted for the two-year term as a novice must also furnish a certificate of sound health "such as an insurance company would require. . . They must have enough money to take them home if they leave," although after donning the monastic robes they may leave the order only in disgrace, "and to leave is only to desert."

Prayer represents a major part of the day's doings, in all about four hours. The first period is for an hour ending at 6.30 a.m., dedicated to the factory worker and farmer as he starts his day's labors. The 9.00 a.m. devotional is for office workers and school children . . . in all there are seven periods each day. Brothers rouse priests in the morning with the pious greeting "Let us bless the Lord," to which the priests, as they bound from their beds, reply: "Thanks be to God."

There are strict silence rules; no conversation until noon of each day and again after supper until bedtime. Friday, silence is maintained all day long. "These times of quiet help priests to listen to the voice of God and also prevent gossip, quarrelling and waste of time," to quote the simple words of a pamphlet distributed to interested callers. The inference is that all that must be said can be conveniently compressed into the daily, but Friday, recreational period following lunch when all meet in the common room for conversation.

The pamphlet explains the robes as a "cheap dress suitable for all occasions, and the wearer is ready to perform any ministerial function without having to carry other better clothes around. Underneath they can wear out the second-hand garments that are sent to them." Which explains where some of the

A PERSON YOU'LL BE GLAD TO SEE

Henry Smith and his wife have been able to retire to a little cottage in the country. Tom Storey, a laboring man all his life, is putting his son through college. Mrs. Little and the youngsters have been able to keep up their home since John died.

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and PLAIN
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

clothes go that are collected for home missions by more comfortable urban parishes.

The rigid demands of the mission field, which has counted as a casualty the monastery farm, has not yet interfered with the "house's" spare-time, mid-week activities. Members deft of hand run a wood-working shop and receipts from the sale of altars, pulpits and other church furniture go into "house" funds. Others, including Fr. R. Loosemore, one-time "saddlebags missionary" who last spring retired his horse to pasture, operate a printing plant in the basement of the chapel. Its principal product is a weekly mission sheet, "The Sunshine Paper." Distributed through the various general stores, its columns of gospel wisdom are to many of the settlers the only spiritual guidance they receive for long weeks and months.

Humor for Lumberjacks

The single-page sheet is a hybrid which is liable to produce the most anomalous items. In one issue I noticed a sermon and Bible study followed by a "For Sale, one work team" notice. And sandwiched between that and notices of services was this piece of verse, in minute type as if uncertain whether or not it should be seen:

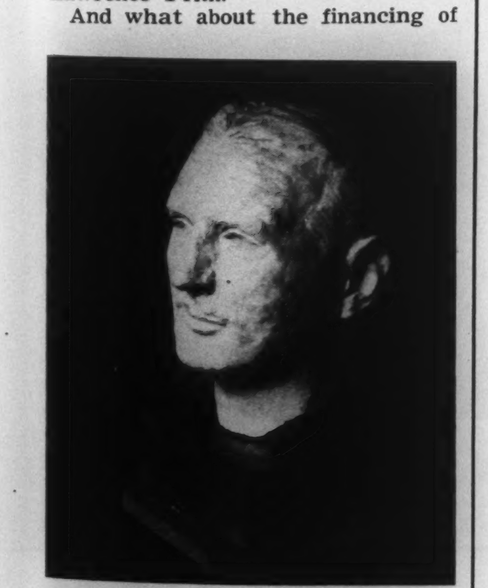
"When Jones's little girl was born
She set their hearts a-flutter;
They named her Oleomargarine,
For they hadn't any but her."

Corny, some of us urban sophisticates will mutter. Yet "Sunshine," conscious that the spiritual welfare of its flock is improved by dashes of humor, dispenses it because it offers a brief, bright moment in the oft dull lives of its backwoods readers. And likely it's a verse which will be memorized a hundredfold and repeated a thousandfold in the long winter evenings and when homesteaders and lumberjacks take time out for a fag and a chit-chat at the local general store.

The commonwealth character of the monastery, which requires that priests and brothers share everything alike, applies equally to chores, such as the weekly washing, cooking and house-work. Another one is the quaint practice of one of the number reading aloud during meals, generally from a biography of some famous person. The most junior member gets no more of a share of the chores than the father superior himself. Acting in this office at present is Fr. J. W. Hawks, and he was dinner-time cook one day I visited.

Encouraged by the growth of their "mother house" in Canada, the Cowley Fathers are celebrating the start of their "coming-of-age" year by establishment of a branch house in B.C., at Sorrenton, near Salmon Arm. The Father Superior, R. F. Palmer, and a brother left in the spring to lay the ground-work, and were joined later by another priest, Lawrence Frith.

And what about the financing of this monastery? That's a rather mysterious process, started off with a $1,000 annual allotment from the diocese of Algoma in which the "house" is located. The sale of products helps, and there are bequests, also collections in the mission field, small of course in a country where sustentation is meagre. The "house" is partially self-sustaining from the produce which still comes from the largely abandoned farm. Put all these items together and they spell a balanced budget, or at least a reasonable facsimile of one.



The above portrait head of famous violist William Primrose, posed during last summer's music festival at Tanglewood, is by Harold Pfeiffer of MacDonald College, McGill University. During November it was on exhibition at Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, Montreal. Currently it is being shown in Quebec City.

The giant Hollywood Bowl, nestling in hills near movie studios, was filled to overflowing recently with more than 25,000 people for popular series "Symphonies Under the Stars".

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THE MELTING POT

Returned to Sender

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

PERHAPS it was the effect of the Royal Wedding that caused it, but Romance burst out in England recently near Birmingham, of all places. A postman fell in love with a peer's daughter, and had to be enjoined by the courts not to hang about her father's house. This, of course, would not stop a true lover, and we were happy to learn that it didn't stop the postman, who was duly chucked into quod for violating the court order.

Angry peers throwing ineligible suitors into dungeons, or chasing eloping daughters across the river in a storm, these are the very essence of romance as a careful study of ballads will prove. They became so rare after the Middle Ages that S. T. Coleridge and Sir W. Scott had to write their stuff about the long dead past. Modern balladeers are more fortunate in having the very best buy in raw materials since the day that Lochinvar arrived at the wedding and called out, "Anybody here from the West?"

But why are we spending our time on this pedestrian prose, when the Muse is calling? Fetch the lyre, boy, and let us get on at once with our ballad, entitled "Postman Pesters Peeress."

OH, MARY was the fairest flower
In all of Warwickshire;
Brave suitors swoon beneath her tower;
Her father is the squire.

Stout Dick would Mary affiance
His love time cannot pale;
And yet he doesn't stand a chance
For he takes round the mail.

Lord Norton's heart is hard as rock,
Like lightning is his glare
And simple games like Postman's Knock
His Lordship cannot bear.

The postman droops his sorrowed head
In fruitless lamentation;
Lord N. will never let her wed
Beneath her postal station.

No stern decree of magistrate
Can Richard's passion quell
And so he lies in sorry state
Within a dungeon cell.

Against Lord Norton's harsh *Verbot*
Does Mary pine and fret?
No. Mary stated (and I quote)
"This Dick I've never met.

"This vain and silly love of his
Will have to be repressed—
Returned to sender—for it is
Improperly addressed."

•

AMONG the words that immigrants from the United Kingdom will have to learn to do without is "hawker," as an immigrant to the Borough of Notre Dame de Grâce learned recently. She placed a neatly printed sign on her door which announced tersely "No Hawkers."

Paris housewives staged a demonstration recently in front of their City Hall in protest against the rising cost of living and inadequate rations.

Shortly thereafter a lady who appeared to have flown straight from the Blasted Heath on her broomstick presented herself at the door with a tray of pins and ribbons.

"Is Mrs. Hawker in?" she cackled.

"No. There is no Mrs. Hawker here," she was told.

"Oh, yes there is," the old girl went on. "See right here, it says 'Mrs. Hawker' on the sign."

It says a lot for the Bulldog Breed that the anti-hawker sign is still on display.

•

COLONEL R. R. McCormick, who failed to forbid the banns when our Mr. Turcotte was named Canadian Ambassador to Chicagoland, has been doing a little diplomatic work on his own. The Colonel is more like Colonel Blimp than anything you could chip away from an armchair in the Cavalry Club, both in appearance and in speech, and his antics in Japan will surprise nobody who has studied his prototype in the cartoons of Mr. David Low. (Just have a look at page 5 and you'll probably find one).

On this occasion, the gallant Colonel, who appears to have a high regard for the astuteness of the Japanese, wonders that their warlords should have ventured to pit them against Americans—but only for a moment; he then recalls how they had defeated the Russians, Germans, Dutch, British, and Australians, and he concludes that the Japanese felt they should enter the finals.

We feel that a process of simplification has been used in preparing this summary of modern military history. For instance, when the Japanese defeated the Germans, at some obscure fortress in China, they were given some assistance by a number of other nations. When they defeated the Dutch in the East Indies, the Netherlands' war effort was somewhat hindered by the fact that they were occupied by the Germans.

Even when they scored their victories, which Colonel McCormick omitted from his catalogue, at Pearl Harbor, Wake Island, and the Philippines, they received material assistance from an able ally,—the Chicago *Tribune*, owned and operated by Colonel McCormick, which had helped to isolate an important part of the U.S.A. from world affairs for many years.

Not content with that, however, McCormick boosted the morale of the Japanese during his recent trip by suggesting that Australia could provide *Lebensraum* for the overcrowded Japanese population.

And yet, on however interplanetary a scale Colonel McCormick's lunacy is built, there is method in it. He will make it so difficult to keep Japan in order that General MacArthur will be pleased to resign and take shelter in the presidency of the United States. It might be simpler to stick to Taft, though.

•

PSYCHOLOGISTS keep whipping in and out of Montreal every Wednesday for the purpose of delivering public lectures at McGill. Since admission is free, it is impossible to get even near to the door unless you go without your dinner, so we have had to get our reports second-hand. (We're partial to dinner.)

Anything that we say may therefore be attacked on the grounds that we are commenting on a quotation removed from its context. That isn't likely to stop us saying it however, and the point that particularly caused our eyebrows to go up is this: Dr. William Line, of the U. of T., is alleged to have cited authoritarianism in the schools as the cause of much of the alleged trouble in the modern world.

Now, Dr. Line must be aware that all locals of the international Union of Schoolchildren in Toronto are prepared to strike, picket, and menace scabs at the drop of the strap, and that teachers live in dread of adverse reports from their pupils, so authoritarianism must be a new technical term for something quite different.

If that is not so, then Dr. Line can feel encouraged at the diminution of Authoritarianism in recent years. It used to be compulsory to believe that the War of 1812 was won by a Canadian army under General Brock, of Brockville, which decisively defeated the entire U.S. army by rowing up the Niagara with muffled oars, and, landing at Brock's Cove, was led by a well-known candy-maker of the district (disguised as a cow) right through the American lines. Discipline of children going to and from school was considered to be the responsibility of the principal, what's more.

This has all improved now to the point where children are permitted to believe in General Brock or General Brock Chisholm, whichever they choose, and discipline in or out of school is optional.

The only further improvements we can suggest are free Bubble Gum and choice of teachers by secret ballot.

PRAIRIE LETTER

Brain Operation on Mentally Ill to Make Them Useful Citizens

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

THEY'RE trying something new in medical circles in Saskatchewan, with gratifying results. For nearly two years, delicate brain operations have been performed on patients in our mental hospitals. In practically all cases these people, who may have had to spend their remaining days in the institutions, are again useful citizens.

The first of these operations, known as frontal lobotomies, was performed in 1945 on certain cases of patients in the North Battleford mental hospital. Decided improvement was shown in most cases. In some, it was outstanding.

So pleased was our provincial health department with the outcome, that additional operations were carried out in 1946. To date, more than 35 have taken place, 11 last August at the Weyburn mental institution. All were performed by Dr. L. H. Mcconnell, specialist in brain surgery at Saskatoon, whose idea it was to try them in Saskatchewan. Another 30 have been authorized.

In a nutshell, the operation consists of severing the connection between the frontal lobe of the brain, responsible for planning and carrying out desires, and the central part and nervous system, which translate them into action. Tension on the brain, which causes people to become mentally deranged, is thus relieved.

While this type of operation is comparatively new in Saskatchewan (I'm told that Saskatchewan was the first province in Canada to try it), a frontal lobotomy is not new in medical circles. The records show that the first one was performed by Dr. Egas Moniz, an outstanding brain specialist, in Portugal on November 12, 1935. Since then more than 7,000 have been carried out in various countries.

No operation is performed without

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the consent of the family. And the patients must be carefully selected, as certain types are not suitable for such treatment. Premier T. C. Douglas, our health minister, states that a frontal lobotomy is employed only when a favorable outcome is not anticipated under more conservative measures.

For instance, the operation has proved very successful in curing hypochondriacs, or persons affected by a morbid depression or melancholy. Less satisfactory results have been obtained on schizophrenes (people who have a split personality), and on alcoholics confined to mental institutions for treatment.

Duck Hunters Are Happy

Prairie hunters are wearing big smiles these days. Ducks Unlimited has released its annual survey which estimates the Western Canada duck population this year at 110,000,000, an increase of four per cent over 1946. This comprises adults and increment from the international boundary north to the Arctic, and from the Manitoba-Ontario boundary to the Rocky Mountains. Alberta is credited with 433,000,000; Saskatchewan, 31,000,000; Manitoba, 16,000,000, and the Northwest Territories with 20,000,000.

Last spring, because of prolonged wet weather, hatching received a severe setback. Everything pointed to the duck population dropping noticeably. As a conservation measure, the prairie provinces agreed to reduce bag limits and shorten this year's hunting seasons.

Fears expressed by our nimrods were that the three governments might decide to curtail hunting even further next year. With the population up, however, such a move isn't likely.

Unique Peace Garden

The famous International Peace Garden, which straddles the Manitoba-North Dakota boundary south of Boissevain, is due for a "face lifting." Steps have been taken by the International Peace Garden, Inc., to collect $100,000 for further development of this beauty spot. Those back of the move would like to see a memorial, including a chapel, built in memory of those who fell in the Second Great War.

Both the Manitoba and North Dakota Governments have promised to hard-surface the highways leading into the Garden, situated in the heart of the Turtle Mountains, within two years. Meanwhile, the board of directors (comprising citizens from the two countries) plans to improve its ornamental driveway, plant additional conifers and shrubs, build fountains, and renovate the main lodge, tourist cabins and picnic shelters.

This Peace Garden is unique in its concept, and has great intrinsic appeal. There are 888 acres in North Dakota, 1,451 in Manitoba. The Garden was dedicated on July 14, 1932. In contains a cairn, on the international line, built from stones gathered in both countries. The plaque on this cairn reads: "To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this garden, and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live we will not take up arms against one another."

Something New

Something new in town building is being tried at Devon, Alberta, 15 miles southwest of Edmonton, due to the discovery of oil in the Leduc field. Approximately 250 acres have been set aside on which to erect Alberta's first "model" town. Instead of permitting buildings and streets to mushroom overnight, as is so often the case with new oil towns, the Alberta Government has laid out a carefully-prepared plan for Devon.

There are enough sites for 300 dwellings, all of which must be up to certain specifications. A public school, a gymnasium and an auditorium are to be centrally situated. Surrounding these will be the town hall, library, post office and churches. A bus depot and hotel are to be erected in one corner. A baseball field, tennis courts, bowling greens, hockey, skating, curling rinks, and swimming pool are provided for in the plan.

A water supply and sewage system is now being put in. Gas from a nearby well will be used for heating and cooking. Roads are to be oil-gravelled but the main thoroughfares paved. Probably the most unusual thing about Devon is that four oil wells are to be drilled within its limits—one at each corner of the town proper.

Whooping Crane Mystery

Mystery surrounds the location of nesting grounds of the elusive and near-extinct whooping crane, one of the largest and most beautiful birds ever to inhabit North America.

Last summer, an extensive survey was conducted in the prairie provinces by the Audubon Society of New York and the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service, in cooperation with the Saskatchewan Government. But the tall, majestic wading bird eluded the search.

Areas most likely to appeal to the crane as nesting grounds were covered by airplane. All reports from prairie residents were checked. Yet not a single nest was discovered. Only one bird was seen in Saskatchewan during the nesting season this year, a few in Alberta. The last known nest in Saskatchewan was located near Kerrobert 25 years ago.

Our Rights and Privileges

From now on, anyone taken into police custody in Saskatchewan is to be given a card outlining his rights and privileges. So far as I have been able to learn, London, England, is the only place where this practice is followed.

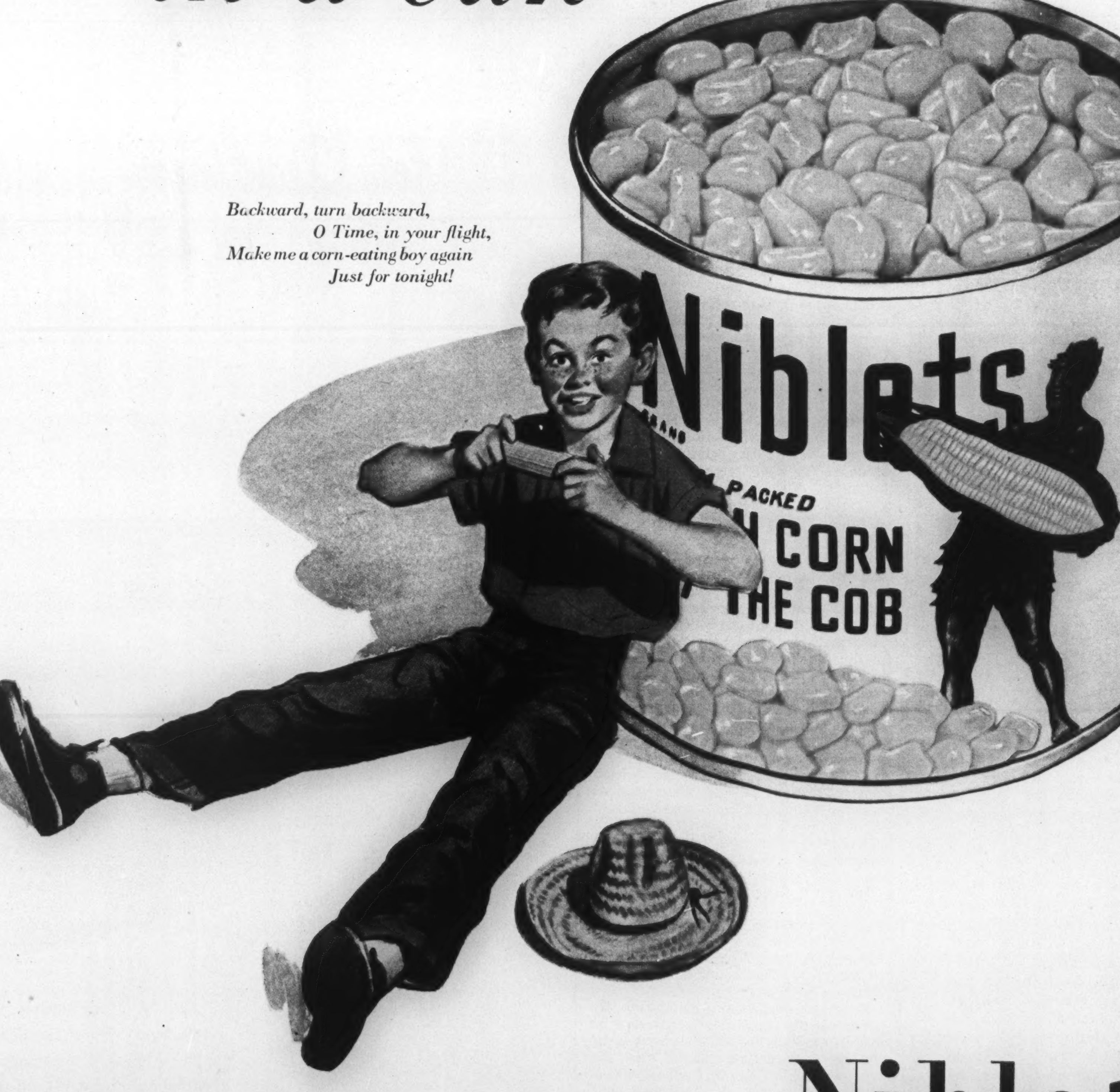
The cards, issued by R.C.M.P. and local police following an arrest, advise accused persons that they need not answer questions, are entitled to legal counsel but must submit to identification tests.

Under the heading "Rights and Privileges of an Accused Person," the card says: "You need not say anything. You have nothing to hope from any promise or favor and nothing to fear from any threat whether or not you say anything. Anything you do say may be used as evidence against you at your trial."

GOOD SAINT NICHOLAS

GOOD Saint Nicholas looked out
On the Eve of Christmas;
Snow clad all the land about,
Continent and isthmus.
Long ago (in books, we learn)
When the frost was awful,
Poor men gathered wood to burn;
Now it isn't lawful.

Overworking is a crime:
When the bell goes, quit it.
Do a bit of overtime?
Labor won't permit it.
Promising less work more dough,
Organizers woo us;
Capital is feeling low,
Thanks to John L. Lewis. J. E. P.



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Will Interglossa Be a "One World" Tongue?

By V. G. HOBBES

This writer believes that Basic English, in spite of its official recognition, suffers too many defects to be an ideal international language. Much better is Interglossa, the invention of biologist Lancelot Hogben. Where Ogden, the inventor of Basic English, chose Anglo-Saxon root words, Hogben has based his new system on Greek and Latin roots. To test your own ability at reading Interglossa try translating the Lord's Prayer in this article.

FOR the sum of $92,000 the British Crown recently acquired the legal right to use a simplified version of the King's English. By this act Basic English, born 20 years ago in the rarified atmosphere of a scholar's study, boomed by the English-speaking press, praised in the far-from-Basic phrases of Winston Churchill, and accepted by many ardent One Worldians as the key to peace, scaled the first peak in its climb to world adoption.

Just what the British Government intends to do with its new toy, no White Paper has yet announced. Perhaps it will be used as a means of civilizing the few remaining primitive peoples in the British Empire; or to hasten British babies to an early maturity so that they can quickly take their place in Britain's undermanned export industries. Or perhaps Foreign Minister Bevin intends to present it to the United Nations as One World's One Tongue.

In the latter event, many philologists say, the British Government has bought itself a lemon. Far from being the ideal international language, Basic English suffers from many of the defects of its predecessors — Ido, Volapuk, Novial, Esperanto, and a dozen other synthetic tongues which at one time or another have been presented to a myriad-accented world.

And some of these language experts would point to another scientifically-designed language, which, they say, comes closest of all to being the perfect practical world-wide medium of communication.

"Interglossa" was the brain-child of the brilliant young biologist, Lancelot Hogben, who created it during long hours of fire-watching in the early years of the war. Adopting the principles enunciated by C. K. Ogden, the inventor of Basic English, and adding several ideas of his own, Hogben emerged after two years of strenuous intellectual effort with a truly international language.

The search for a modern successor to Latin, the universal speech of educated men in the Middle Ages, began at least 300 years ago. The earlier products of the search were heavy and cumbersome, and as difficult for the layman to acquire as ancient Greek. It wasn't until the modern science of semantics — the study of the meaning of words — was established, that the essential principles of language design were understood. Language, until the philosophers and logicians began dissecting it, was the exclusive field of grammarians and linguists.

A New Era

But with the appearance of Ogden and Richards' famous book "The Meaning of Meaning", a new era was born. Ogden's key discovery was that the basic ideas from which even our most complex thoughts are built are really very few in number. By isolating these atoms of thought, and attaching word-symbols to them, the most involved logical arguments could be summarized as neatly as a chemical formula expresses the composition of a physical substance. By isolating the English words which most closely expressed these logical building blocks, Ogden found he could limit himself to a mere 850 words. All other words are only language molecules — abbreviations for various combinations of the essential 850.

However, Ogden's language is still English, though a highly simplified English, and this is the first of Hogben's criticisms. A truly international tongue should be equally easy for all to learn — Chinese, Hottentot and Thai, as well as European.

Ease in acquiring vocabulary depends on the associations that can be made between the familiar words of the learner's native tongue and the new words. Where Ogden's root-words are mainly Anglo-Saxon, unfamiliar in appearance to any outside the Teutonic-speaking races, Hogben chooses Greek and Latin roots as his bricks. In the industrial age such words as "telephone," "stratosphere" and "aeroplane" appear in very similar form in almost every language on the globe. "Aero", the Interglossa word for air, is as easy for a Japanese to remember as it is for an Englishman. "A truly international language", Hogben says, "must be the offspring of technology", and it is to the language of the laboratory, which is rapidly becoming the language of the street, that he turns for his world material.

A second impressive feature of Interglossa is its complete lack of "endings," so familiar to the schoolboy learning Latin. Even Basic English uses an "s" to pluralize its nouns. Interglossa avoids any changes whatever in the form of its words by using the word *plu* before a noun to show that it means more than one.

There are no complicated verb structures in Interglossa. *Post,* Latin for "after" or *pre,* Latin for "before", standing in front of the verb, are sufficient to show whether the action takes place in the past or in the future. The spelling of a word shows what part of speech it is. If it ends in "a" or "i" then it is the name of something — a substantive. If it ends in "o" it is a descriptive word—an adjective or an adverb. If it ends in "e", it's a verb.

Just Eighteen

Eighteen verbs are all that Interglossa requires. By combining these with one or several of the 800-odd nouns and adjectives, any action-idea whatever can be put across. All of the 18 verbs are essential—there are no "empty" verb forms such as *may* and *will,* which occur in Basic English. The words *come* and *go,* both of which appear in Basic, are combined in the one word *kine,* with *ad* or *ex* added to express direction where necessary.

Verb-building in Interglossa is very simple. This is how it is done: the word *dicti* means "speak, or say," the same idea as occurs in the English words "diction" and "dictionary." *Dicti severo* obviously means simply "speak severely," but in English we would probably say "reprimand" or "scold." *Dicte saluto* evidently means "speak a salute," from which it is an easy step to the English expression "greet." *Balle aero ex u nasa* means literally "expel air from the nose," or simply "blow the nose."

Combining eight verbs with 150 nouns and adjectives gives the Inter-

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glossa equivalent of over a thousand English verbs, and anyone can memorize these 158 Interglossa roots in a couple of hours by associating each with familiar expressions in his own tongue.

Another Interglossa device for making 880 words do the work of several thousands is the use of what Hogben calls "generic suffixes." By adding the first syllable of *persona* —a person, or human being—to any word, a new word is formed meaning "a person who follows that occupation." Thus *bibli* means a book and *bibli-pe* a book-seller or a publisher; *billeta* is a ticket, and *billeta-pe* a ticket-collector; *ovi* means a sheep, and *ovi-pe* a shepherd. There are fifteen of these generic suffixes altogether, and the advantage Hogben gains over Basic English from their use is enormous. This is similar to the word-economy resulting from Interglossa's method of dealing with verbs.

Word-Order

Word-order plays an important part in Hogben's scheme. He is able to escape the awful burden of endings, which make Latin, Russian, and German such agony to learn by the rule that every word occupies its place in the sentence because it has a definite meaning there. For instance, the sentence *An pre debito acte re* expresses the idea "he ought to have done so." But if it is written *an pre acte re debito* it becomes "he did so rightly."

Each of the words in Interglossa is given a number, so that at the cost of making it harder to learn it could be reduced to a language written entirely in 3-digit figures. The sentence, "He disappeared quickly into the night," becomes in Interglossa *An perde prospecto celero in nocti*, but it could also be written "4, 476, 377, 169, 86, 70," thus putting over in 14 symbols the idea for which English requires 32 symbols. But this suggestion, Hogben feels, is probably too radical for the world to swallow yet, despite the immense saving of time, material and effort that would ensue.

One of Interglossa's major criticisms of Basic is that the alternative definitions given to its words are not semantically pure. The word "sharp" in English can be applied to a remark, a tooth, or a pain, and the only real thread of similarity linking the three situations is a metaphorical one. Hogben's aim in establishing the meanings of his words is to attach to each an idea which is so fundamental that it can be readily identified in any language. Or, as he far more modestly puts it, "to provide a sufficient number of specific terms of no very obvious connection."

Nor does Interglossa allow the use of such essentially idiomatic phrases as "put up with" for "tolerate," or "put at a loss" for "bewilder," both of which Basic English accepts.

Not Long-Winded

Where Basic English, in order to keep the number of words as low as possible, requires often very long-winded, round-about ways of identifying familiar objects, Hogben prefers to list more words in order to cut down the length of Interglossa's sentences. So where Basic has only 25 botanical and zoological, and 34 anatomical words, Interglossa lists 80 botanical or zoological and 68 anatomical terms, which is, perhaps, not altogether unrelated to the fact that its inventor is a professional biologist.

Interglossa is not difficult to read, even by someone totally unfamiliar with it. This is Hogben's version of The Lord's Prayer:

Na parenti in Urani:

Na dicte volo: tu Nomino gene revero;

Plus tu Crati habe accido; plus u Demo acte harmono tu tendo epi Geo homo in Urani.

Na dicte petitio: Tu date plu di a Na; plus Tu acte pardo plu malo Acte de Na; metro Na acte pardo Mu; Su acte malo de Na.

Peti Tu non acte dirigo Na a plu malo Offero; Hetero, Tu date libero Na apo Malo.

Causo Tu tene u Crati plus u Dyno plus un en Famo pan Tem.

Amen

Hogben believes that anyone can acquire a working knowledge of Interglossa in an hour a day for two months. If only ten per cent of the world's population were acquainted with it, the age-old language-walls that have divided nation from nation would dissolve into dust. Since Interglossa is built upon international root-words, there are no political implications to its use, such as would be the case if Basic English were "imposed" on the rest of the world.

The mere strain of sitting through four translations of every speech at an international conference is sufficient to try the temper of the most patient statesman.

The superior merits of Interglossa over any previous claimant to the title of World Language are obvious to anyone who has looked them all over. Interglossa fans believe that never before has the need for an international language been so obvious, and the recognition of that need so widespread. They hope that once its virtues are brought to the attention of the world, Interglossa will be accepted by men and women everywhere as the greatest single contribution to the elimination of war ever made.

• •

TREES GO MODERN

THE modern poet sees a tree
A loathsome vicious thing,
With arms outstretched to suck the life
Of unsuspecting folk who dare
Approach for shelter or for shade.
A vicious thing whose roots spread out
And trip the unsuspecting man.
It delves its roots beneath the ground
To block the grand dame's sewage plant.
So man is called to dig and dig,
And still he digs and follows roots and roots and roots,
And when he's tired he finds the spot,
And hacks and hacks and hacks.
But Madam has to pay the bill,
The tree, no one suspects . . .
Then it wafts its tentacles upon the attic roof
And sways and sways and rubs and rubs,
All the winter through.
Then comes the thaw, and water pours
Down attic ceiling—walls;
The heavenly tree has rubbed slates loose
And ice has done the rest,
And pails and men and ladders come
To find the mischief done!
No wonder then that fools like me
Can never, never, make a tree.

K. GERALD

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Writers' "One World" Is Checked by Russia

By PERCY JACOBSON

Twenty five years ago a federation of writers of all nations was established. Called the International P.E.N. Club, it was organized to create One World for those who make a living by their pen. All poets, playwrights, essayists, editors and novelists are eligible for membership providing they are in good standing in their profession.

Today there is a chapter operating in every country in the world except Russia. Many attempts to have Russia join have failed and without Russia the One World project is incomplete. The third postwar congress is to be held in New York City next spring.

A QUARTER of a century ago a great idealist. John Galsworthy, inspired by an idea of another British writer. Mrs. C. A. Dawson-Scott, became one of the founders of International P. E. N. Clubs, a federation of writers of all nations designed to create a new One World of those who live by the pen.

The name P. E. N. owes its origin to the queer coincidence that in almost all European languages, the words for poet, essayist and novelist begin with the same letter. It was realized that the "e" could also stand for editors and the "p" for playwrights. Consequently all poets, playwrights. essayists, editors, and novelists are eligible for membership providing they are in good standing in their respective professions.

John Galsworthy became the first president of the London centre. He persuaded Anatole France to found the French centre in Paris. Within a short period the idea spread to practically every European nation and to the Americas.

They Haven't Changed

The expression "iron curtain" as applied to Russia had not at that time been coined. Nevertheless, when Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Wells made an effort to obtain Russia's cooperation for the project, they were unable to make any headway whatsoever. Even H. G. Wells, who was somewhat sympathetic at that time to the Bolshevistic doctrine, could not personally persuade Stalin to reconsider his refusal. The reason given was that the P. E. N. was a bourgeois organization with diametrically opposed ideologies to that of Communist Russia. And that was 25 years ago.

Today there are approximately 45 chapters of P. E. N. operating in practically every country of the world, every country except Russia. Russia still remains aloof in spite of many attempts to persuade her to reconsider her decision.

This is unfortunate, because while Russia remains "out" there can be no one world of ideas. The P. E. N. has not given up hope. It knows that this link in their chain is vital if the pen is ever to become mightier than the sword.

Throughout the war, in spite of bombings the London centre carried on. It became the mecca for refugee writers from all the great European centres. One of the P.E.N. London News bulletins received during the war period has historical interest.

"The attendance was good throughout and the discussion on a high level. Flying bombs visited the district on the morning we opened but the Centre itself fortunately escaped serious damage. Its injuries were confined to blasted windows and doors and dislodged masonry, but it was found possible to patch up the lecture hall in time for our opening session."

The first postwar Congress of International P. E. N. took place at Stockholm, June, 1945. Last year the second postwar session was held at Zurich, Switzerland. Next spring, members of International P. E. N. from every country in the world (except Russia) will gather in conference in New York City. This for the second time in its history—the first occasion was in 1924.

There is no conflict between P. E. N. and writers' guild organizations such as our Canadian Authors' Association, The Society of British Authors or the Authors' League of America. The aim of these organizations is to protect and aid their members principally in their business dealings with publishers and producers. The idea behind P. E. N. is best expressed in the words of the founder, John Galsworthy, in his message to the Second International Congress.

Wave of Goodwill

"I want to say to you, that, whenever we companions of P. E. N. meet, as you are meeting tonight, a wave of goodwill is released which brings its aroma to absent companions in lands far away. I beg you earnestly to believe that our meetings are not just festivity, but gestures of friendliness which have a deep and wide reaching significance. The pen with the little 'p' is mighty, the feelings of penmen and women are pervasive. What we feel today, the world will feel tomorrow. In homely phrase, 'it is up to us' to make a better world of it. We are the voices. Our club exists to convert the wilderness we cry into a green garden".

Here in Canada, the P. E. N. centre was founded 21 years ago in Montreal, by the English novelist, Miss Georgina Sime. Miss Sime, a personal friend of Mr. Galsworthy, became its first president. She made the Montreal chapter a factor in the cultural life of Canada. Today she is its honorary president. Miss Gwethalyn Graham, the author of "Earth and High Heaven", is the president.

P. E. N. International is a constant reminder that "where there is no vision, the people perish".

• •

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Canada Now Has Another Really Professional History

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE "Canada: a Political and Social History" of Edgar McInnis (Clarke Irwin, $6.50) is less exciting than the "Colony to Nation" of A. R. M. Lower, but not less interesting, and to read the two books together is more than twice as good as reading either of them separately. Lower's subject-matter is more inclusive; he covers not only the "political and social" realms but also the economic which McInnis carefully excludes, and it must be admitted that, to those who are highly conscious of the interweaving of the three kinds of events, the omission of almost all reference to industry and commerce except as subjects of legislation enacted or proposed does give the McInnis volume a slightly old-fashioned air. On the other hand it makes possible a fullness of narrative in the political realm which no other popular history has yet attained; 225,000 words of very clear and compact prose, of which one-quarter deals with the French régime, one-tenth with the all-important first years of British rule, nearly a quarter with the period between the American Revolution and the Canadian Confederation, one-sixth with 1867 to 1896, and well over a quarter with the last half-century.

Even so, this allowance appears to be none too much for the presentation of the significant events in the four centuries covered by the volume. The condensation in the period following the Laurier régime is pretty heavy. There is reference to the Conservative alliance with Bourassa, but none to the Nationalist members who formed part of the first Borden cabinet and their gradual disappearance. There is no reference to the Manion leadership of the Conservative party and the adherence of that party to the No-Conscription pledge in the election of 1940, which materially affected the whole Conscription struggle in the later years of the war. There is no reference to the amazing growth in the rights and economic power of organized labor during the Second War, which is practically remodelling our society, and which is not outside of the McInnis formula because it is largely the result of legislative changes.

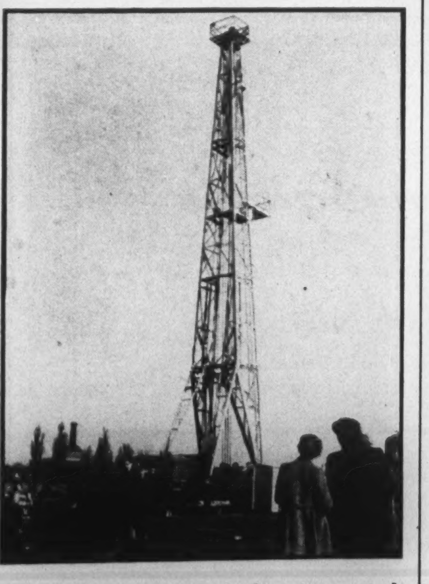
Author Not Censured

To cite these omissions is not to censure the author. He could not have included such matters without leaving out something of equal importance at another stage of the narrative. His treatment of the French régime is decidedly brief, but his selection is wise. He refrains from retelling the merely picturesque narrative of the French explorations, and contents himself with those events which help to give us an intelligible picture of the life and character of New France, and especially of that element of real "Canadiens" which was destined during the last third of the eighteenth century to be Britain's sole hope of retaining a foothold on this continent. (One item which we do not recall coming across before is that for a quarter of a century, 1723-49, France practised punitive transportation, and Canada received 761 poachers, smugglers and other petty criminals. Their descendants are no doubt among the most respectable members of the present-day community, and anyhow these crimes are not particularly discreditable; but the knowledge of this fact might perhaps make Quebec a little more tolerant of the risks involved in admitting a few thousand Displaced Persons at the present time.)

No previous historian, we think, has succeeded so well in explaining the strengths and weaknesses of the French colony in the long struggle which it had to carry on for the control of the vast plains of the continent's interior, and also the tenacity with which what was left of that colony maintained the later struggle against assimilation by the conqueror. We should have liked a little more detail about the assimilation policies, especially in education, practised by the British rulers and the English-language minority up to the middle of the nineteenth century, because these policies have been at the root of most of the mistrust felt by the French-Canadians for their fellow-citizens. It is scarcely adequate to say merely that "In Lower Canada there was an attempt to get control" (for the Church of England) "through the establishment of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning; but French Catholic opposition nullified this aim, and the conflict of creeds and races checked the progress of primary education until the confessional basis was established in 1846." This passage occurs in a general discussion of the conflict between the Church of England and the other religious bodies over the control of education; but that struggle was a vastly more serious and significant matter in Quebec, where it meant Protestantization, than elsewhere where it merely meant the ascendancy of one Protestant body over the others.

Nonetheless the first half of this volume, from Cartier to the repeal of the British Corn Laws a century ago, is a brilliant survey which should greatly increase the interest of every Canadian who reads it in the past and future of his country. The second half is less analytical; the historian becomes more of an annalist the nearer he gets to the present day—and indeed concerning the events of the latest years it will be impossible to write anything but annals for a long time to come, since history demands perspective.

The index is reasonably good, and there is an excellent bibliography, from which George Wrong's "Story of a People" is strangely omitted. We have noted very few errors, but the Mackenzie of Mackenzie and Mann did not spell his name McKenzie.



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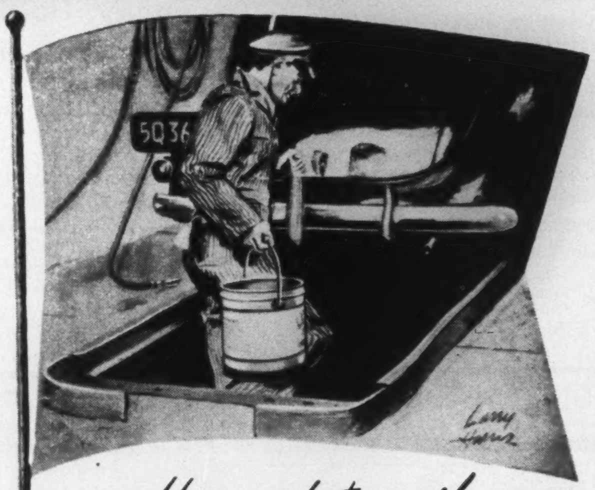

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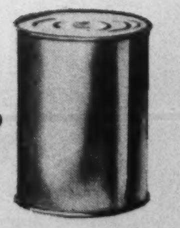

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THUNDER IN THE MOUNTAINS — by Hilda Mary Hooke — Oxford — $2.50.

MISS HOOKE has performed a service of distinction for all Canadians. In this compact volume she has collected, and retold with charm and taste, many of the legends which have come down to us from the earliest days of the country. Her achievement, apart from the assiduous research which has gone into the work, is the creation of an unbroken and fresh style which breathes new life into the ancient tales. In her expert hands they become as glowing and credible as they were at the time of the first telling so many years ago.

Without the slightest derogation, here is a book which should be popular in the better sense of the word. There have been a number of previous scholarly works which cover parallel fields, but a great many of them, despite much beauty of presentation, have been fairly heavy going. This time the magic of simplicity, in mood and manner, has been employed with full effectiveness. The world of Gitche Manitou and his creatures may well have been a never-never land but it surges with all the elemental potency of creation and life. And it is a very pleasant and moving land to read about.

The selection of the legends is comprehensive geographically and ranges across the country from Cape Blomidon, through the North West to the islands of the Pacific coast. The stories include as well a wide variety of anecdote and adventure from "How the Animals Got Their Fur Coats" to "How the Thunder Bird Lost His Courage". While the main emphasis and feeling is aboriginal, the book is not confined solely to Indian legend. The coming of the white man is noted in a special section and another is devoted to some early Canadian stories of the white man himself. The notable feature is that in all this good story-telling, the authentic and delightful flavor of folk-lore is preserved.

"Thunder in the Mountains" is not aimed at any one age group, and will not be so limited, but it may be expected that for younger readers, encountering these stories for the first time will be an unforgetable experience. They are fortunate not only in having so many of the splendid old tales assembled in one convenient packet, but in having so skilled and sympathetic an interpreter. The illustrations by Clare Bice are in the full spirit of the book.

HILDA MARY HOOKE

Funny, Ha-Ha

SENSE AND NONSENSE — by Eric Patrick Nicol—Ryerson—$2.00.

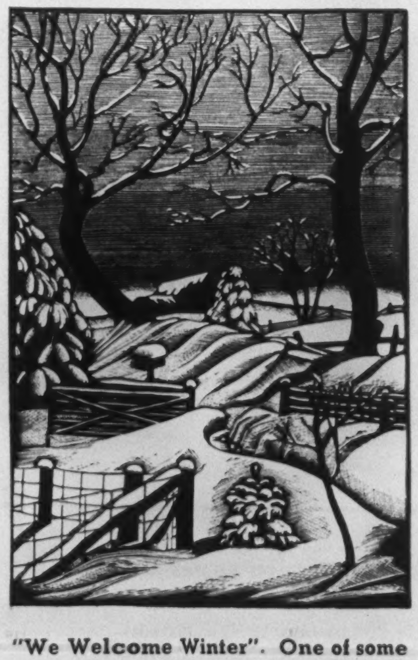
THIS little book may well prove to be one of the brighter events of the Canadian publishing year. Final judgment, of course, will depend upon future performance. In the meantime, however, although perhaps the thought should be uttered with fingers crossed, here is a new Canadian writer who can be funny. If only he can keep it up . . .

"Sense and Nonsense" deserves an infinitely better title, although perhaps an unpretentious launching is better for something which contains definite promise. The book is uneven, it is not a polished nor finished work, nor is it intended to be. But the writing shows such an original turn of phrase, such a capacity to interpret the ridiculous, and such a freshness of approach that it is more than welcome. Once some of the roughness, and a little bit of the dullness, has been eliminated, Eric Nicol should have much to say to brighten the Canadian picture.

In the Beginning

Nicol's entry to the literary scene was by way of a column in *Ubyssey*, the student publication of the University of British Columbia and since graduation he has been a contributor to various Western publications. He reports that the *New Yorker* has so far cast a gloomy eye on his efforts to achieve metropolitan status, although he has free-lanced elsewhere. The pieces in the present collection have all seen the light of day previously, but their appearance in permanent form will now delight a much wider audience.

Some of Nicol's essays are gems. His three years in the R.C.A.F. helped toward maturity and among the "War Echoes" the brief summation of "The Well-Adjusted Vet" is outstanding. In his preface, "The Lull Before the Lull" he explains that his writing is due to the fact that he was just cleaning his typewriter and it went off. Some of the resulting bits from the explosion are still sparkling; a little polishing on the others and he will be well on the way to an established reputation.



"We Welcome Winter". One of some thirty delightful woodcuts by Lucille Oille which illustrate "The Owl Pen" by Kenneth McNeill Wells. (Dent, $3.00). The book is beautifully produced and is one of the most popular Canadian volumes of the season.

From Lear On

THE LITTLE BOOK OF LIMERICKS—by H. I. Brock—*Collins*—$1.25.

IT WOULD seem completely impossible to make a book—even a little book — entirely out of limericks, and keep it funny and interesting from beginning to end. But that, no less, is the accomplishment of Mr. Brock. His other success, which he achieves with equal competence, is to establish that limericks—despite Don Marquis' famous classification — can be funny and still be "clean." Add to all this an extremely entertaining and scholarly dissertation, by way of preface, on the history and development of this verse form, and the result is one of the most acceptable small volumes of the year.

"The real trick in the confection called the limerick," Brock points out, "is a neat combination of metrical perfection, verbal felicity and a quick turn of wit. Without these three, the bawdiest limerick is stale and unprofitable." To be sure, some of the lewder favorites may be recognized in Brock's amended presentations, but throughout he sticks to the rules he has set himself. The result is as amazing as it is amusing.

This is a book which can, and will be, quoted practically in toto. Here are two examples only:

There was a young maiden, a Sioux
As tempting as fresh honeydioux.
  She displayed her cute knees
  As she strolled past tepees,
And the braves, they all hollered "Wioux-Wioux!"

With that American morsel safely digested, let SATURDAY NIGHT readers sharpen their wits on this English contribution:

There was a young curate of Salisbury
Whose manners were most Halisbury Scalisbury.
  He wandered 'round Hampshire
  Without any pampshire,
Till the vicar compelled him to Walmisbury.

A Piano Must

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FIRESIDE BOOK OF FOLK SONGS—selected and edited by Margaret Bradford Boni, arranged by Norman Lloyd—illustrated by Alice and Martin Provenser—*Musson*—$5.00.

FOLK songs—in the loose meaning of the term——have given more people excuses to get out a mélange of hymns, old ballads and patriotic songs than you could shake a demiquaver at. But despite the occasional fresh typographical and illustrative setting the results have usually been the same. About 80 per cent of the titles—"Annie Laurie," "Shenandoah," "Silent Night" — are repeated.

Now comes a new book that really is new, a sheer delight, prepared with colorful illustrations to please the eye and folk songs and ballads with accompaniments and melody lines to cheer the heart. What is more important from the point of view of the singers-around-the-piano who like something a little richer than "Old Mill Stream," the book includes many nations' songs, drinking songs, dancing songs, work songs, spirituals and, right out of

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the great American song-bag, some 19th century minstrel numbers. Each is prefaced with a brief, interesting commentary on its origin. One common denominator seems to have been used by the editors in selecting: each song has a haunting melody in a setting that invites spirited informal singing. If you have a piano and your family and your friends ever get around it, a copy of "Fireside Book of Folk Songs" should be on the rack.

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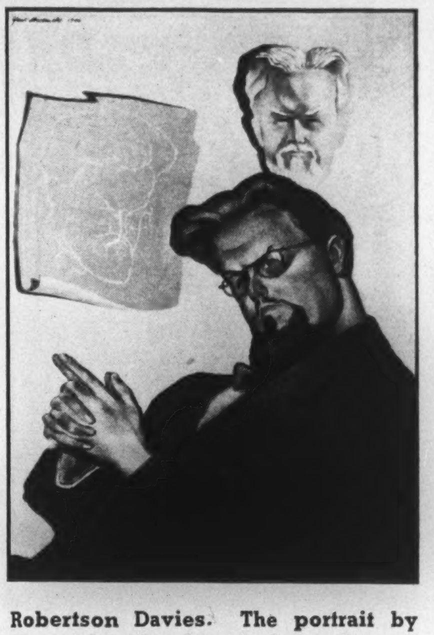
THE BOOKSHELF

Can Davies Be in Mortal Danger From Disembodied Marchbanks?

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL MARCHBANKS—by Robertson Davies—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.50.*

ONE of our favorite complaints about the books we are from time to time called on to review relates to the absence of an index. We thought of making this complaint concerning "The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks" until it occurred to us that there is not an item in it which could be indexed under any title except "Marchbanks, S., Reflections on Washing a Baby," or "Marchbanks, S., Views on the Ontario (1) Accent, (2) Beverage Room, (3) Culture, (4) Dandelion Wine," and so on. The M's would be 99 per cent of the alphabet. The whole book is distilled essence of Marchbanks—of Samuel M., who we suspect belongs to a different branch of the family from that adorned by Eugene M. of "Candida".



Robertson Davies. The portrait by Grant Macdonald of the author of "The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks".

It is the general belief in Peterborough, Ont., to which city Mr. Davies removed after several years on the staff of SATURDAY NIGHT, that Samuel Marchbanks is a disembodied entity—of the most dubious ancestry — which (or who) has gradually obtained more and more complete possession of the body of our once beloved colleague, impelling him to courses of behavior which are otherwise inconceivable in the editor of an Ontario small-city daily, such as speaking irreverently of Rotarians, trade unions, monogamy, Royal Commissions, St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Orange Order. Unfortunately Marchbanks is a more assertive, buttonholing character than Davies (whose chief previous literary output was a work on the Boy Players of the Shakespearean theatre), and it seems practically inevitable that Davies will ultimately disappear and be entirely subsumed by Marchbanks. A very definite *poltergeist* quality in the latter's character makes us apprehensive of the end-results of this substitution; Marchbanks is not incapable of grave offences against the current *mores*, and even perhaps the Criminal Code, from which Davies as we knew him would recoil. They are alike in only one respect, the possession of a most alluring, meandering, come-hitherish style. Reading them is like canoeing down an Ontario stream with twenty bends to the mile; it is no trouble, and you always want to see what is around the corner.

No item in this volume is more than 25 lines long. No item is not complete in itself, interesting and informative (about the state of S. Marchbank's mind or body—don't rely on it for anything else). No item could have been written by anybody else. There is a quality of fancy in practically all of them which is undeniably Celtic. S. M. acquires a kitten, which is settled away for the first night with an old sweater and a hot water bottle, "the latter being a substitute for her mother. I hope she doesn't get a shock in the morning, when she finds her mother has turned cold, bald and a disagreeable shade of red."

People who enjoy this book will want to give it to the right kind of other people. People to whom it is given should regard the gift as a bit of a compliment.

Pepping Up History

UNUSUAL FACTS OF CANADIAN HISTORY—by William L. Styles—*McClelland & Stewart—$1.25.*

FOR any Canadian who still thinks his country's history, apart from the Indian wars, colonial period and a few exciting incidents thereafter, notably the Mackenzie affair and the Riel rebellion, is only a dry record of constitutional progress, this book is an antidote. A medical doctor has given a novel approach to the Dominion's history by presenting in capsule form a collection of facts some of which, we'll bet, will surprise even historical experts. Both French and British period have been covered. Teachers can pep up lessons with the items; students will tackle Canadian history with renewed interest; editors will find the collection a mine of fillers.

Here are some samples:

The first bath of the season in French Canada was frequently taken on St. John the Baptist Day (June 24) and in the waters of a nearby river.

The pillory was abolished in France in 1832, in England in 1837, and in Quebec in 1841.

The first Jewish resident of Canada, the 20-year-old Esther Brandeau, arrived at Quebec in 1739, disguised as a man under the name of Jacques le Fargue.

Lake Ontario was originally called Lake St. Louis and Lake Frontenac throughout the 17th century, while Lake Simcoe was known as Lake *Taronto*, Lake *Oentaron* and *Lac aux Claies*.

An inn opened April 8, 1751, by William Pigott, Halifax, N.S., was the first inn in Canada for English-speaking travellers.

Rev. George K. Stuart was the teacher of the first school to be opened at York (Toronto) in 1807. This was a public school.

A Jewish rabbi, the first to settle in Canada, was Raphael Cohen, who located at Montreal in 1778.

Street lamps burned fish oil in Quebec prior to the introduction of gas in 1849.

Toronto (place-name) occurs for the first time on any map or document in a manuscript dated 1673, now in a library in Paris, France.

Coal was mined in Alberta for the first time at Lethbridge for Nicholas Sheran.

For enlistment in the U.S. Army a Canadian was fined $200. by a Montreal court in 1865.

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LIZ'BETH ANN'S GOAT—by Mary Virginia Provines — illustrated by Grace Paull — *Macmillans—$2.25.*

CHRISTMAS was, as it is, just around the corner, and Lis'beth Ann had made up her mind that the one thing she wanted most of all was a goat and a little red wagon. Her father was horrified at that and how everybody solved it makes a delightful story, gaily illustrated in color. For girls, 5 to 8.

ANIMAL BABIES—a picture book by Irene and W. W. Robinson—*Macmillans—$2.00.*

A must for the youngest readers. All youngsters are appealing and here we see awkward little lambs, frisky baby rabbits, lively colts, funny little cubs and many others. The book is admirably designed for close inspection and the color is bright and appealing. Both boys and girls, from 3 to 4 will love it.

THE STORY OF AIR TRANSPORT—illustrated by Jim Ray—*Winston—$3.00.*

In addition to its continent-spanning machines the air age has produced equally streamlined and fast-moving literature. Practically every boy wants to fly and is interested in flying and here is the ideal book. It covers not only the pioneer planes of the past and those in operation at present, but deals as well with what lies ahead—jet propulsion, supersonic flight and further development of radar. Some 80 excellently drawn illustrations in duotone and black and white round out what is one of the best non-technical volumes of the year. For boys, 12 to 15.

THEY LIVE IN THE SEA—by Douglas P. Wilson —*Collins—$3.50.*

Here is a book for the specialist, for that high school student who has developed an interest in marine biology. What could be more fascinating than to have a volume which is not only authoritative but easily written and illustrated by what are really masterpieces of a specialized photographic technique. The author is on the staff of the famous Plymouth Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association and his text and pictures cover a wide variety of sea life. The book is naturally not for everybody, but for those whose interests lie along these lines, it is highly recommended.

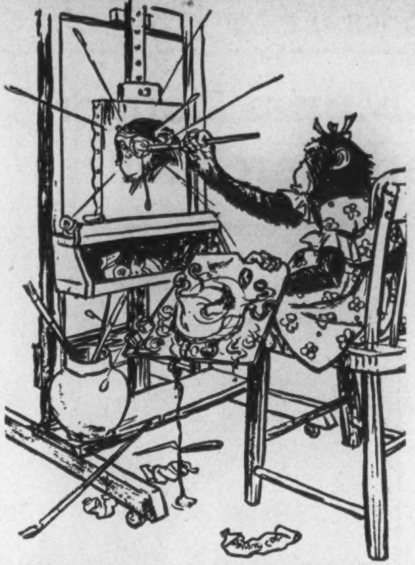

Illustration by the author for "The Story of Pamela" by Mabel Jones Woodbury. (Macmillans).

SKY HIGH—written and illustrated by C. Walter Hodges—*Longmans, Green—$3.00.*

Flying houses are favorites among today's juvenile readers; this one flew because of a special kind of balloon gas invented by Uncle Ben and along with him on his travels went Nicky and Linda. On their voyage they encountered some very weird characters indeed. For boys and girls, 7 to 10.

RUFOUS REDTAIL—by Helen Garrett—illustrated by Francis Lee Jaques — *Macmillans — $3.00.*

The characters of this bird story vary from Rufous himself, who was a young and jaunty redtail hawk, through bald eagles, horned owls and lesser species. The author has a deep love and understanding of birds; these, of course, are given human voices when they talk to each other. The illustrations by Francis Jaques are dramatic and authoritative. Boys and girls, 11 to 14.

PRAIRIE COLT—by Stephen Holt—illustrated by Wesley Dennis—*Longmans, Green—$2.50.*

Thrilling adventure story of a boy and the red horse which he had raised from a colt, always with the big day of the Stockmen's race in mind. Before that victory, however, there was very much in the way of ups and downs and misadventures. Splendid book for boys from 11 to 14.

HAPPY RABBIT — written and illustrated by Eileen A. Soper—*Macmillans—$1.50.*

Rabbits are prize subjects for the expert illustrator and Eileen Soper, in this English edition, has done a bang-up job. Here are the charming adventures of a whole family, even to sweeping flues, which may have to be explained to Canadian youngsters. A memory book to be treasured. Boys and girls, 4 to 5.

MR. PECK'S PETS—by Louise Seaman—illustrated by Bertha and Elmer Hader—*Macmillans —$2.00.*

Mr. Peck was never happy unless he had pets—many more than the average person—but he loved them all and will help others to share his admiration. Both text and illustrations strike just the right note for all lovers of animals.

THE SEAWEED HAT—written and illustrated by Louis Slobodkin—*Macmillans—$2.00.*

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BY P. G. HIEBERT
Illustrated by J. W. McLaren

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Sarah was a prairie product. Her verse appeared in the local press upon any or no occasion. She became a literary lion whose smallest mew was treasured as a dazzling *mot*. Her death, which might have been deemed ignominious, established her instead as a Symbol of Culture (of grain elevator dimensions).

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Lively and Militant Canadian Shows a Good Nose for Poetry

By L. A. MACKAY

OTHER CANADIANS—edited by John Sutherland—*First Statement (4432 St. Denis, Montreal)—$1.75.*

MR. Sutherland is one of the liveliest and most militant of Canadian literary critics. His views are forcibly expressed and violently conceived; he is "never afraid to call a spade a damnable hellish plow". He has an excellent nose for poetry, though his critical range, like that of many stimulating critics, is limited by the conviction that the only poetry that is or ever has been worth writing is the kind that he enjoys. But he will desert any trail for a dog-fight with another tracker. His introduction raises many interesting points, but it lacks balance. Too much time is taken up with polemic against another critic whose opinions on Canadian literature are extremely valuable, but who has never claimed the role of Olympian Jove for which Mr. Sutherland in a Promethean mood has cast him.

Behind the Times

One would have preferred a fuller treatment of the difference Mr. Sutherland justly perceives between the work of the foreign-born and the native-born in his collection. Perhaps Mr. Sutherland did not yet feel himself ready for a full treatment of this problem; and he may be right. One feels at times that he will have to come out from behind the Statute of Westminster, if he is to see the wood and the trees in their actual relations. At the moment, he seems to combine, with apocalyptic fervor, a loosely Marxian outlook and a naive enthusiasm for pre-Marxian national boundaries. It would be odd indeed if Canadians were permitted to profit by the work Karl Marx did in the British Museum a century ago, but forbidden to profit by any later work involving the use of any British library, public or private. We may be behind the times, but surely not so far behind as all that.

Mr. Sutherland indeed starts many interesting ideas, but abandons them too promptly. One would have liked, for example, some discussion of how far the greater directness he finds in native-born poets arises from vehement originality, and how far from mere innocence of poetic technique. In the matter of foreign influence, one would have liked a clearer explanation, since Mr. Sutherland obviously thinks the matter relevant, of why a solid economic hegemony of the United States is less likely to foster a Colonial attitude in us than a shadowy political hegemony of the United Kingdom, and why contemporary American influence is likely to be helpful, and contemporary English influence harmful to the growth of socialism in Canada.

Making Bows

The collection, though not entirely free from the repetitiousness that convicts a literature of poverty or an anthologist of indolence, attains an interest and variety highly creditable not only to the performers, but to the acute and sensitive appreciation of the editor, and it introduces to a wider public several young writers previously known only to readers of small periodicals. Much of the book may seem incomprehensible to many readers—the carelessness of the proofreading contributes not a little to this—and some of it may seem offensive, though compared with some of the great periods of poetry the present age is reticence itself; but it is all earnest, and much of it skilful and interesting work.

Among the less-known names, Louis Dudek is a serious and hard-working writer; his verse is encrusted with imagery, but lacks flexibility, and he is inclined to substitute apocalyptic fervor for intensity. Guy Glover is worth attention. He has an active and original mind, and a skill unusual in our poets of combining the orderly, serious, and intense development of a theme with an ornate formal pattern of verse. James Reaney, on his showing here, has exceptional natural gifts. His style is easy, direct, vivid, economical, and individual, with no hint of strain or affectation in its vocabulary, and with a natural feeling for the movement of verse. Bruce Ruddick displays the general tendency of the Montreal group to let things get them down, even, one sometimes feels, to encourage things to get them down. He is saved, however, from the danger of carrying pity to the point of self-indulgence, by a strongly ironic manner that disdains to be agreeable, but can be markedly effective in social comment. Kay Smith, though her technique derives from more modern masters, belongs to the school of visionary poets that might claim Shelley as a spiritual ancestor. Raymond Souster is forcible, direct, and copious, with little subtlety and no very wide range, but a rude, even coarse vigor and a colloquial swing.

Gentle Irony

Of the better-known poets, the selections from Patrick Anderson display his characteristic alertness and sympathy, his deftness in the handling of language, his sense of movement, and his rather gentle irony. Ronald Hambleton is untiringly, unrelentingly witty. The rather dry, almost donnish ingenuity of his intellectual approach does not always fit well with the lyrical form into which the verses are cast. Irving Layton also brings much ingenuity but little music to the forcible expression of a disgust unmarred by hope. His verse is as unpoetic as Swift's, whom his general attitude rather recalls.

The startling excellence of P. K. Page's work stands out all the more clearly in a book like this. She does what looks on the surface like the same sort of thing many others are doing; only, for her it works. Mr. Sutherland's selections from his own work move with the sober and reflective rhythm, and at least one of them, *The Flood*, has the flexible imagery and ominous intensity, that mark his best work.

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FILM PARADE

Pot Luck in Screen Entertainment During the Christmas Season

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WE ARE now in the midst of the frantic season when even the distributors are too busy to offer the movie public anything but pot luck. Last week brought one rather foolish thriller, "The Unsuspected," a second-rate gypsy romance, "Golden Earrings," a desperately contrived seasonal offering, "Christmas Eve," and the English film "Frieda" reviewed in this column several weeks ago.

For inveterate movie-goers who can't forego weekly entertainment even in the Christmas rush, "Frieda" is probably the best bet. As noted before it represents an attempt to solve the problem of individual responsibility for war-guilt, but ends up with a furious fistfight and no solution. It does, however, introduce a sad pretty Garbo-esque girl, Mai Zetterling, who might be worth looking at, if not watching. After that, in the order of decreasing merit is "The Unsuspected," which at least opens promisingly, "Golden Earrings" which brings back Marlene Dietrich in a black wig and walnut-stain makeup, and "Christmas Eve" in which I couldn't find a single redeeming feature.

"The Unsuspected" starts off with a brisk and chilling murder in a private office. The victim is a beautiful secretary and the murderer is revealed only by his shadow which indicates that he is at least ten feet high and five feet wide. This is the only false clue in the picture however. After the first few sequences the identity of the killer is clear to everyone in the audience and to almost everyone in the picture except the heroine (Joan Caulfield), who hasn't, it seems, enough sense to come in out of the rain, even when it's raining corpses. The hero, as it turns out, isn't much more resourceful than the girl he sets out to rescue. Before the picture is over he is knocked cold, pushed into a trunk, rushed off to the city dump and only saved at the last moment from being popped into the incinerator. The production of "The Unsuspected" looks fairly expensive but I'm afraid they picked up the story in one of the cheaper-grade crime magazines.

Dressed Becomingly

Even people who take a persistently romantic view of gypsies and gypsy life are likely to find "Golden Earrings" pretty longdrawn out and repetitious. It's about a British officer (Ray Milland) who goes to Germany just before the invasion of Poland on a secret mission of investigation. He is soon in trouble with the authorities and is protected by Gypsy Marlene Dietrich, who dresses him up becomingly in earrings and an embroidered blouse—a disguise that couldn't conceivably fool anyone except a screen Nazi. There is a romantic scene in which Marlene Dietrich hoarsely serenades the hero with the picture's theme-song; a comic sequence which shows Ray Milland raiding a chicken-house; a "suspense" sequence in which the hero in his gypsy disguise attends a Nazi tea-party; and an escape sequence, which has him swimming the Rhine with Miss Dietrich bravely starting a bonfire on the shore to distract the attention of his pursuers. It has all been done before, often better, sometimes worse, but never very differently.

In "Christmas Eve" Ann Harding reappears as a wealthy octogenarian whose relatives have become alarmed at her eccentricities. These include giving away large sums of money, feeding the neighborhood pigeons on the drawing-room rug and taking her meals from a miniature electric trolley service. When the relatives decide to move in on Miss Harding and put her safely away, she summons her three long-lost foster-sons to come to her aid. It is obvious that her early training must have been at fault since one of them (George Raft) is now a smalltime racketeer, another (Randolph Scott) a drunk, and a third (George Brent), a dressy ne'er-do-weel. They all turn up on Christmas Eve, after a series of adventures clearly devised in a desperate attempt to keep the plot going for the requisite hour and forty minutes. There is a final rather hazy impression of a happy ending, though it must have been apparent even to the screen authors that none of the doting lady's boys could be trusted with power of attorney around the next corner.

The screen version of "The Barber of Seville" opened just in time to invalidate all the above criticism of Christmas season entertainment. The Rossini work, one of the oldest and loveliest of light operas, has been beautifully screened and recorded, and is the finest film entertainment anyone could ask for.

Since opera is a highly conventionalized form which doesn't yield easily to screen treatment, little attempt has been made to adapt "The Barber of Seville" in any of the usual ways. As a result none of its original values as music, comedy or extravagant plot have been sacrificed. It is in fact so close to actual opera, and so superbly sung, that over and over again during the evening the audience burst into excited applause. Tagliavini, the Metropoli-

(Continued on page 44)

Julia Arthur, who created the role of Lady Windermere in the original New York production in 1892 of Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan".

Judith Fellows plays Lady Windermere in current revival of "Lady Windermere's Fan", at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, week of Dec. 15.

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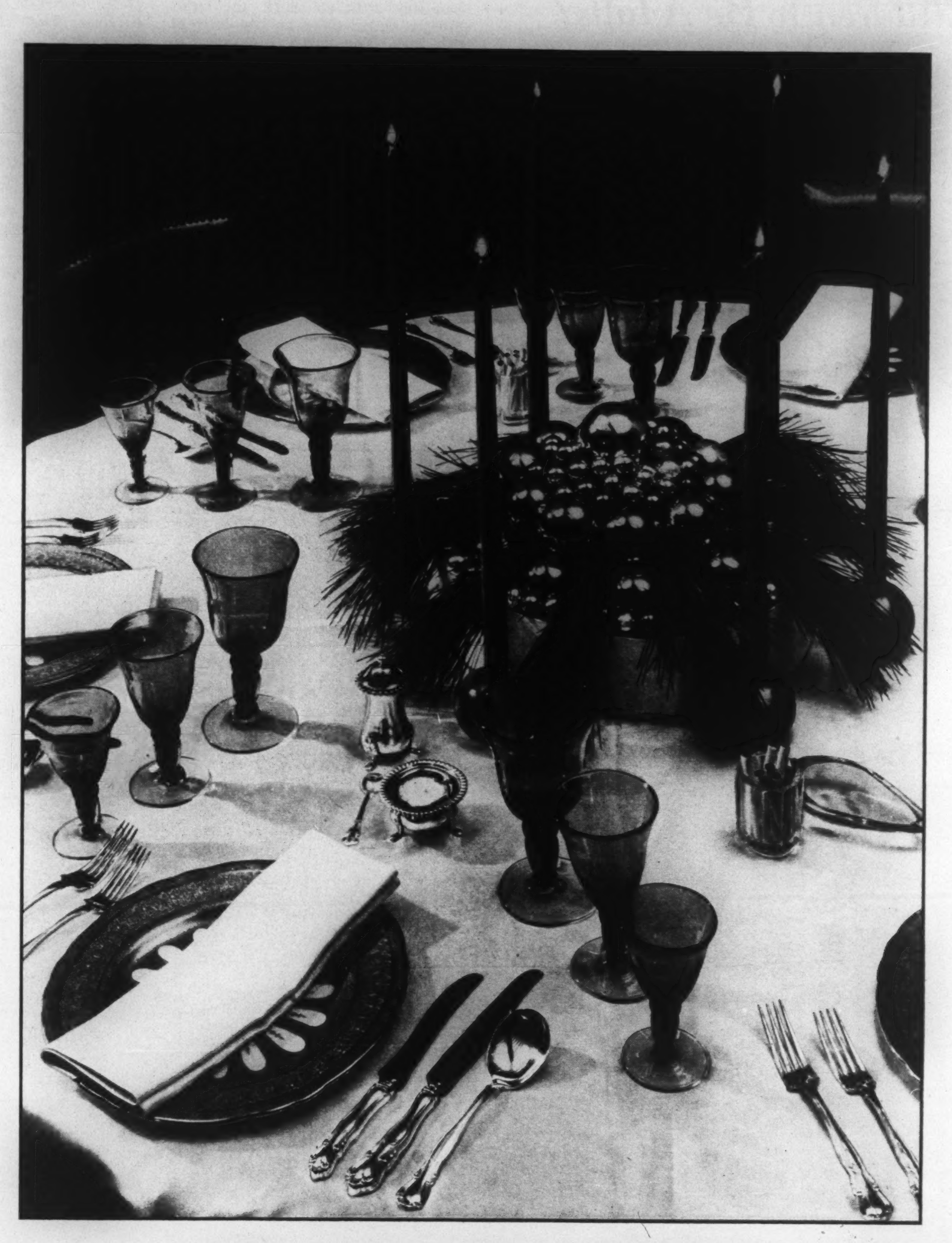

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The Christmas Table

By VIVIEN COMBE

MERRYCHRISTMAS!JOYEUXNOEL!MERRYCHRISTMAS!JOYEUXNOEL!MERRYCHRISTMAS!JOYEUXNOEL!

WHEN I was a little girl my mother took great pride in setting her table. All I was interested in at that time was the dish of olives—just out of my reach! The unobtainable olive dish and the other appointments on the table were of silver. It was the era of silver, and a silver rose bowl was a "must" on everyone's table. The table cloth of white damask was "correct" for a formal dinner, and so were white candles. The candles were in silver candlesticks, tall Corinthian columns, with pierced silver shades lined with the color of the flowers. The centrepiece usually featured roses or carnations, with plenty of asparagus fern. Under the rose bowl was an oblong piece of white satin embroidered in silver and "bunched" up, then tulle of a pastel shade to match billowed around the bowl and the candlesticks. It was very feminine and typical of that era.

Today we take the best of that effusive period and adapt it to our simpler and more practical way of living. We are more conscious of design and color and use them in setting our tables as an artist does when painting a picture. At no time of the year is there greater scope for the exercise of our talents than in the arrangement of the Christmas dinner table. Try using colors that are in the dining room and table appointments, rather than the obvious green and red. Cloths in pastel colors are accepted and are used a great deal for formal entertaining. Pick out a color note in your china, a pink rose or a green leaf, and use the same for the cloth. Table cloths give an unbroken line and are preferable to table mats for that reason. If the table is long, have a centre panel running the entire length of the cloth in a contrasting material, and spread out your decoration. Tall candles give height and dignity to a table. To create any sort of effect, use plenty of them. For the low candlestick, use an eighteen-inch candle, so that the flame does not come in the line of vision.

For a festive centrepiece use shining Chistmas tree balls in various sizes. If you haven't a low epergne, make one of corrugated paper and cover it with paper or material as is done in the photograph. Arrange the baubles in it and add sprigs of pine or leaves for a deeper tone.

Dried weeds, seed pods, cones, branches of pine, cedar or fir painted any pastel shade that blends with the color scheme of the table, and "flittered" while wet, look quite glamorous. Use tempera color—you can buy it and the sparkling "flitter" at most art supply stores. Or, by way of novelty, trim a miniature Christmas tree with strings of crystal beads, strands of pearls and all the costume jewellery earrings you can muster.

Large pine cones painted green with the edges white, look like miniature trees. Grouped around one of the giant tree-shaped candles on a base of "snow," they make an attractive arrangement for the children's table. You could use a red table cloth made of strips of inexpensive material sewn together, to make a table setting the children will remember all their lives.

Table Setting by The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

Are We Raising Our Children to Be Adults?

By FRANCES MARSHALL

I READ the other day that one of the mistakes of the past in raising children was that they were regarded as little adults rather than as children. The contention was that children were, in the past, required to dress and act as much as possible in the manner of adults.

The ideal now, evidently, is that the children should have a set of rules and a pattern of life to enable them to behave to standards for human beings below a certain age. The age at which one may reasonably expect a human being to cease acting to one standard and begin to act to another is not specified.

Neither the one ideal nor the other is practicable. Children are children and will continue to act as children have always acted in any age. For babies become children and children adolescent, and adolescents become adults, and who can say when the changes take place? The change from clinging, dependent babyhood to self-sufficient childhood to indecisive adolescence is so sly and creeping, going back here, forging ahead there, that at no point can we stop the progress and say, "Here, you see, the child is about to enter the state of self-sufficiency and should be treated thus and so." Or, "This girl is no longer to be treated as a child but as an adolescent." For the self-sufficient child will back-slide to become the dependent baby when faced with something beyond his knowledge or ability, and the young sophisticate of today may be an older version of the dependent baby when faced with an insoluble problem.

This continual backing and filling in the progress of children makes it impossible for any child to be handled on any sliding scale of average treatment at any age.

It seems to me that the raising of children in the past may have been much simpler than now, and much more sensible. Because children are not just children, they are adults-in-the-making. That is, they must be required to progress continually from babyhood to adulthood. When a child has mastered putting on his socks, he must be required to go on to putting on his smock or his shoes. When he can handle a spoon to a nicety, he must begin at once to handle a fork. After he has learned to say hello and goodbye, he must learn to offer his hand and add the name of the person to whom he is talking.

Learn to Earn

When he has learned that this is mine, but that is yours, he must learn he may not have what is yours unless it is given to him when it becomes his. When he has learned that Mummy and Daddy will give, he must also learn that he must earn what they will give. And if he wants more than Mother and Father can give, then he must learn to do without or earn outside of his home. He must learn, too, that in order to earn one must give value or one is unable to continue to earn.

I see no reason why the standards of adulthood should not be held continually before a child. He is a child only a short part of his life, and there is this he must learn if he is to live in the world of adults, and this he must not do. In the world of adults there is no Daddy to punish, but the world will punish and punish severely the liars, the false witnesses, the dishonest, the murderers. In the world of adults there will be no one to send him to bed if he is unpleasant or rude, but the world will punish with coldness and unfriendliness the sloppy, the slovenly, the slip-shod and the ungracious.

It seems to me that the manners of the past for children were much more desirable than those of today. A child of not so very long ago was allowed to act in a childlike way when with other children or when about his own childish pursuits, but when in contact with his elders he was expected to use the manners of those elders.

He held a chair for a lady, he said "Sir" in deference to age, he opened doors and shut them. He fetched and carried out of regard for the status of the older person. He was to be seen and not heard. He might listen, and he did listen, but he took no part except in close family conversations. The line between children and their elders was sharply drawn.

When the child was in comradely company with an adult, the latter did not come down to the level of the child. The child was expected to lift himself to the adult level. Now, educators and child experts tell us we must have regard for the age of the child at all times. Everything is graded by ages from food to music. They must be eased gently from one improvement to the next. Is this why children of ten now read easy trifling books but find the classics of yesterday (and the day before) much too hard?

And since there was in the past no equality between age and childhood there was no obligation on the part of the uninterested persons to please, instruct or entertain a child. All that was expected of persons other than his immediate family was common politeness.

But to such a pitch has the worship of childhood come that children are now unmitigated nuisances in the adult world. The communal living-room of today is invaded with lolling, uninterested and uninteresting children who are subjected to less training in social manners than the average house dog.

There is a great deal of talk nowa-

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days about the necessity of a happy childhood. It is neither necessary nor particuarly valuable to have a happy childhood in order to lead a good and useful life. I do not say a happy life. Happiness is an incidental thing, it is not to be found by searching for it.

So many people who speak wistfully about childhood's happy days do not know what a happy childhood really is. They have forgotten their own childhood troubles and remember only the pleasant parts. And it is not usually from a background of "happy" childhood that the great composers, the great writers, the famous scientists, the useful people, have come.

You cannot give a child a happy childhood. You can supply the elements of a happy childhood but these will not automatically make him happy.

It is a truism that a happy child is a good child. But it is also true that a good child is nearly always a happy child. That is, a child who is equipped to do the right thing at the right time in the right way is happy because he is secure in his knowledge of the rules of life and that he has complied with these rules. There is security in sound basic training.

You can give a child a comfortable home, a full stomach, clothes, treats, companionship, everything to make his childhood happy, but he may not be a happy or even a contented man. If he has never met during his childhood any nastiness, any meanness, any unhappiness, any obstacle that he could not handle, what is to happen to him when he is grown and meets them? He has no background of less important but similar situations previously handled to show him the way.

Fortunate Ones

The children of the not-too-poor are the children who are fortunate. The ones who have enough but never so much that they can waste a whole childhood. The little boys who have to have newspaper routes and deliver groceries to help out at home. They enjoy their work. They are important. People depend on them to bring their papers at the right time, and their groceries in all weathers. They are dependable, for newspapers don't give credit. They are already little adults as well as larking children. And these are the ones to watch at play! No boredom for them in their free time!

It is the child from the prosperous family who complains that he has nothing to do when school has left him unemployed and he's attended the current show.

And then that horrid modern bugaboo—adolescence! There was no such thing as an adolescent even so long as thirty years ago. There were boys and girls going to High School at thirteen to eighteen and there were many young girls and young men who worked from sixteen until they got married. As long as a boy went to school, he was treated as a boy; when he went to work, and became, presumably, independent of his father, he was treated as young man. He didn't expect to be treated any differently, and if his adolescent feelings were sensitive and his thinking muddled, there were still the basic rules to fall back on without putting his whole family into an uproar lest he be frustrated or inhibited.

And very often young girls were expected to be off the streets by the time the street-lights came on until they were working and, presumably, independent, but they weren't worn out cynics by the time they were twenty either.

It is the children of the middle classes who are being ruined by the advantages of childhood worshipping. Mama may have been a stenographer who started work at sixteen and worked into a good job before she married but little Dorothy isn't going into any dirty office. Dorothy is going to college, whether she has any brains or not, to fritter away four or five years until she marries.

Every Advantage

And Dorothy mustn't help with the housework because she would ruin her hands for the piano. And the only audience Dot will ever have is the one Mother forces her friends to be.

Mama at sixteen could cook for Dad and the boys as well as her Mother, but Dorothy at sixteen and after four and more years of Household Science can't even poach an egg and doesn't intend to try.

And since the family doesn't need the money Jimmy can't have a paper route or help at the grocery. Besides, Dad's friends don't let their sons work. And there's no wood to bring in, nor livestock to feed, and Dad gives Jim all the money any boy requires (too much), so Jim hangs around the juke box joints, or if he's too young for that complains that he has "nothing to do". And later on if Jim gets into trouble, or simply doesn't turn out as well as they expected, his parents wring their hands and say, "We gave him every advantage."

And so they did. Except one.

They insisted that he be as dependent all his life as a small baby, they gave him a happy childhood instead of a grounding in adult behavior. They wouldn't let him be a little adult.

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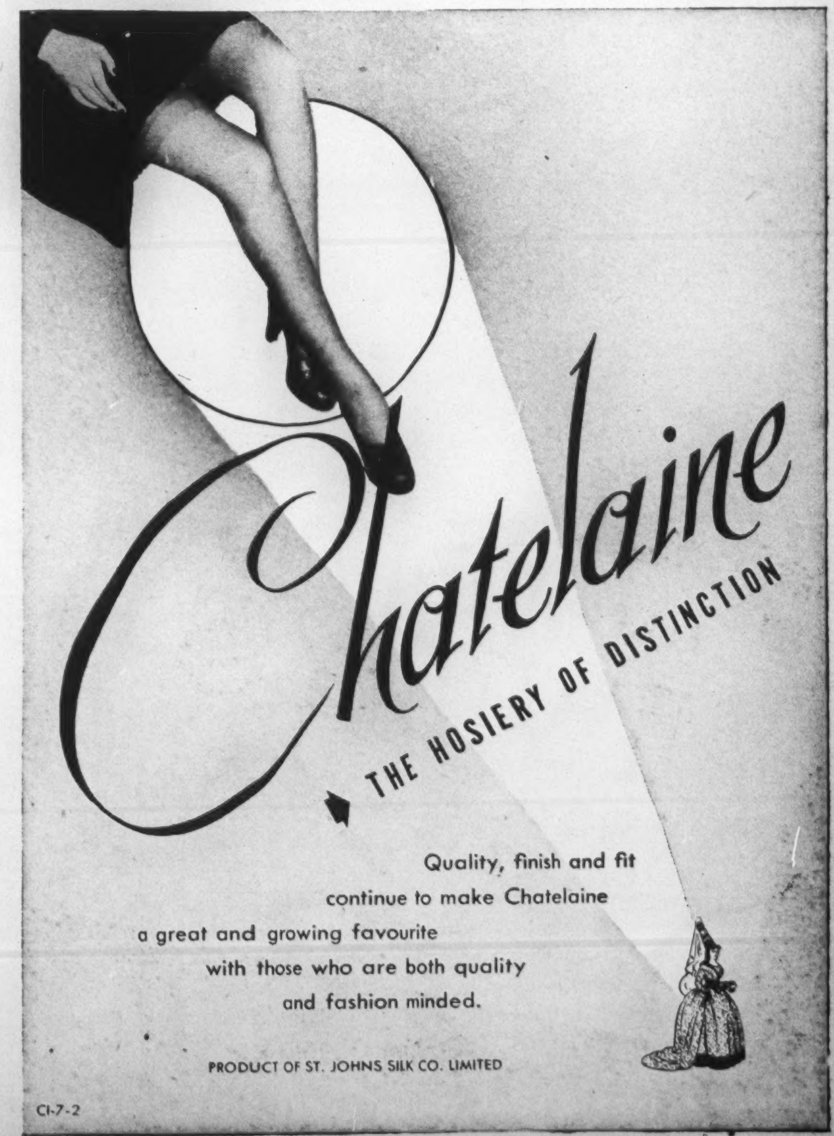

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ABROAD

Europe's Unbalanced Diet

BY BERYL FROST

"I'M putting on so much weight, I wish I could go on a reducing diet." That is hardly the type of remark you'd expect to hear expressed in food restricted Europe today. Yet hundreds of women in Holland, France and Czechoslovakia are bemoaning the loss of youthful figures, and crying vengeance on Enemy Number One, Starch.

A sane reducing diet always calls for a sharp reduction in the intake of starches and sugar. Of the latter the European woman does not have to worry too much, for sugar is not plentiful and candy is strictly rationed. In most countries it is roughly two ounces a week, and in Czechoslovakia, chocolate is so scarce it is limited to children only and obtainable by presentation of special ration coupons.

It is starchy foods that are slowly weighing European women down, physically and mentally. They complain that the heavy breads, pseudo cakes and pastries, synthetic sausage, macaroni and potatoes create a tired, unambitious feeling. Yet there is little alternative for protein foods; fruits and vegetables are conspicuous by their absence.

The people of Europe are busy putting their house back in order, and it is labor of the most exacting nature. The war toll in manpower has left many gaps in industry and agriculture and girls and women are undertaking manual labor. Work calls for energy, at the same time stimulates appetites. So down goes the starch, and up go the pounds.

For Tourists Only

The tourist in Europe, or one of the few favored nationals with extra spending power, can obtain high-priced meals in restaurants which may offer either meat, poultry, fish, lobster or eggs.

In Holland the housewife counts it a rare treat to purchase fresh vegetables and fruits, and when obtainable they are extravagantly expensive, but with every restaurant meal comes a substantial variety of vegetables, alas ruined by a more than liberal dousing of heavy fat sauce.

Cheese is not obtainable. No butter accompanies the tough, heavy bread served at breakfast time, but the tourist can usually get one boiled egg. Bread is not served with any other meal. Desserts are rare, usually frozen custard substituting for ice cream, or crême caramel, the same custard unfrozen, and once in a while, compôte of fruit, mostly stewed apple with one lonely cherry or plum in the middle.

The Dutch housewife struggles with a stringent ration system, and her ingenuity is stretched every way evolving disguises for starch in its many forms. They long for some of their world renowned substantial cheeses, but the little being manufactured is for export.

In Czechoslovakia the food system is complicated by two sets of ration coupons. One set is for use in automats and restaurants, the other for purchases in stores. A simple meal, or even coffee and a roll, represents one coupon. A full course meal with cheese as well as entree, takes two. Bread is very scarce, only served with meals when requested and is an extra charge. Coupons are required for all wheat products, bread, biscuits, cakes, macaroni, etc., purchased at a store, as well as coupons for meat, candy and tobacco.

The people fill up on potatoes and a livid selection of so-called *hors d'oeuvres*, mostly sausage of unknown and starchy origin, fish and eggs, camouflaged in a synthetic mayonnaise.

Underfed, Overweight

In tattered, crumbled Frankfurt, Germany, a Canadian girl who for years worked in the Swiss Consulate in Toronto and is now fulfilling a similar role in the Swiss office in Germany, bewails the loss of her neat, trim figure. Eighteen months of European diet added an unwanted sixteen pounds. She has written a new version of Kipling's "If" . . . "If only I could get proteins, fruit juices and fresh vegetables" . . . if . . .

She, however, is in the more fortunate position of living in the American zone where all administration and consular employees are entitled to army PX rations. The PX stores are open for a few hours every day and represent a miniature Macy's. There is everything from nylons and floor wax, to perfume, canned goods, salted nuts and exclusive candies and cosmetics. Ration books are issued after one week's residence and are the subject of many a headache for the week's quota never goes far enough. But they do supplement the monotonous diet and afford the occasional treat of fruit juice for breakfast and canned meat for dinner. The member of the Swiss consular staff is slowly accumulating a supply of canned goods that will enable her to go on a reducing diet!

The German women, of course, only obtain the food rationed and apportioned by their administrative zone. Their rations are stringent. The basic diet is mainly heavy, dark bread, potatoes, a small piece of sausage and on rare occasions a very small piece of meat. Butter is not available and the substitute margarine scarce. The limited milk supply is reserved for babies and growing children. The German woman today looks hungry, lean, bony, and defiant.

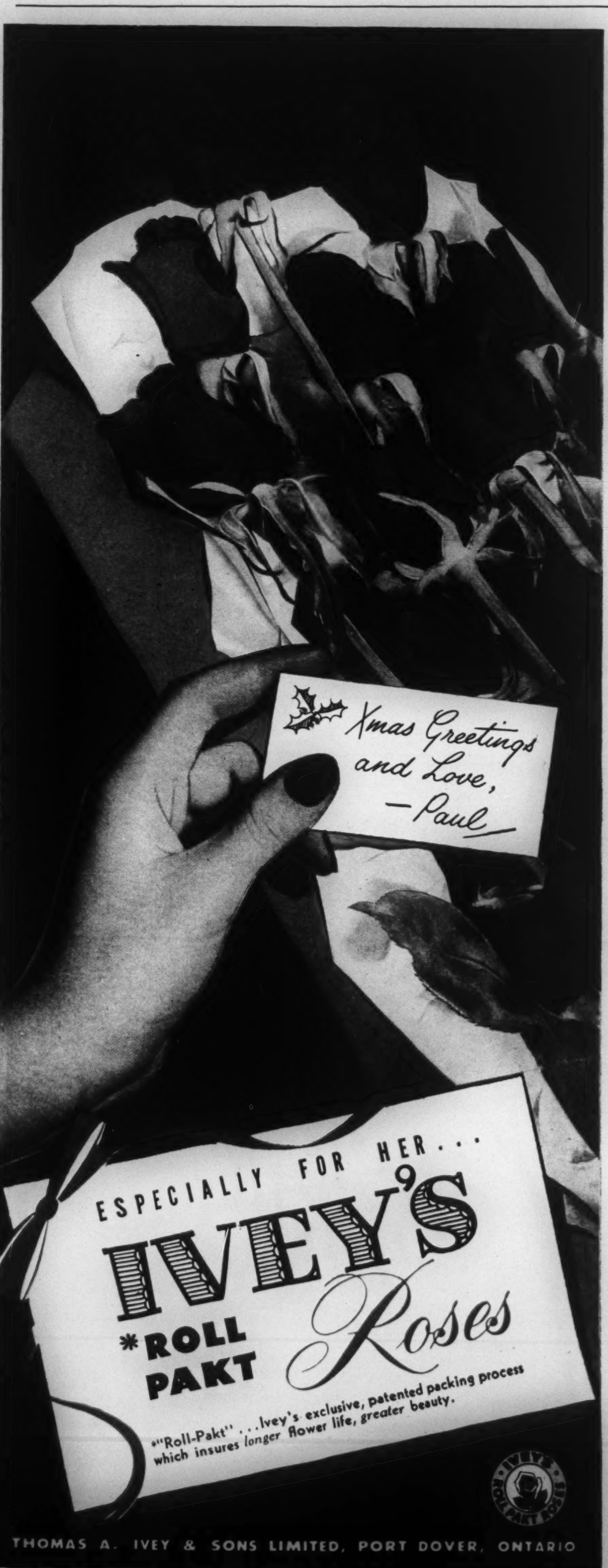
In the British zone, all administrative staffs are on the same rations as in Britain, eating all meals in canteens patterned in army style, supplemented with a PX ration of candy, cigarettes, soap and matches once a week. A few married members have secured temporary living quarters in one of the few apartment buildings not completely derelict. These obtain rations similar to Britain, although meat, butter, wheat products, fruits, vegetables and fresh milk are elusive commodities never to be counted on with any regularity.

The traveller in Germany carrying press, radio or other special credentials is housed at "Press Camps" where food is scanty, soap nonexistent and hot water available for about two hours daily.

The French and Russian zones also exist on a strictly limited calorie intake although, due to the fact that the Russians control the major portion of Germany's agricultural areas, their subtle radio and press propaganda emphasizes more food, greater variety and regular fulfilment of ration quotas for those living and working in their zone. The Russians are not as hampered as are the British and American authorities with delays in the importation of food, due to slow European transportation and often shortages at the home base.

Incongruous as it sounds, overweight, due to an unbalanced diet, is one of the problems of hundreds of European women today. It is jeopardizing their health and their ambition.

If you have made the resolve to give yourself a new figure for Christmas, heed the warning from Europe and cut down on the starches. Instead, revitalize yourself gratefully on our abundant selection of healthy, weight controlling foods. To hundreds of women overseas they are the "Ifs" of a streamlined dream.



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TRENDS

The Gilded Chamber

By DAVID ENGLAND

London.

THE Government's proposals to curtail the powers of the House of Lords has created something of a stir. Far more revolutionary and disturbing to the dignity of the Upper House is the attempt just launched to authorize women members. The petition declares there are no women "who have seat, place, or voice in the Peers' House of Parliament in order to put forward the women's point of view for the guidance and assistance of your Lordships in your most solemn deliberations," and that consequently "divers great grievances remain unredressed."

Whether their Lordships — whose citadel is already being assaulted from one quarter — would welcome the ladies is extremely doubtful. The Lords have always been a very select society, and exclusively masculine. Yet the present is not the first attempt made by the other sex to break into it, and it is not likely to be the last if this fails. Exactly a quarter of a century ago the Viscountess Rhondda presented a petition claiming the right to a writ of summons, but her claim, though heard and re-heard before the Committee for Privileges, was eventually rejected.

The Only Lady

Few women have even addressed the House of Lords. In modern times the first was Miss Macmillan, in 1908. This, however, was not exactly a precedent; for an oil painting exists of Elizabeth, daughter of William Hastings and wife of Antony Robinson, an officer in the garrison of Gibraltar. She was born in 1695 and died in 1779. The picture bears this inscription: "She was the only Lady who ever spoke to the House of Lords, and came over from Gibraltar to give testimony about the Slaves."

The present assembly with its power to delay—not to reject is all that is left of a powerful Council of Barons summoned in the Middle Ages to advise the monarch on affairs of State, usually the borrowing of money for war. In the fourteenth century, when Edward III gave considerable powers to Parliament in return for cash with which to carry on the Hundred Years' War, it began to assume its modern form. Until then all sections sat as one body, although the powerful barons dominated the proceedings, but it split into three Houses—Barons, Clergy, and Commons.

The Clergy eventually formed their own convocation, and the Lords and Commons parted into their present divisions. But the Knights of the shires, being the smaller landowners, took their places in the Commons with the representatives of town merchants. The Upper House became known as the House of Lords in the middle of the sixteenth century. The assembly now consists of two classes, the lords temporal and the lords spiritual. There are about 700 of the former, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts and barons. The lords spiritual are two archbishops and 24 bishops. There are also a few law lords who are peers only for life.

"Faithful Commons"

The Lords meet in "The Gilded Chamber," which is perhaps the most sumptuous specimen of Gothic civil architecture in Europe. The width and height of this splendidly decorated chamber are the same—45 feet, and the length is 90 feet. There is a gallery on either side. The twin thrones of the King and Queen at the south end are surmounted by a golden canopy, and glow with color, elsewhere the dominating color scheme being mainly crimson. The seats on either side of the thrones are reserved for ambassadors and distinguished visitors. The quaint cushioned ottoman immediately in front of the Throne is the famous Woolsack, on which sits the Speaker or chairman of the House of Lords. It is a reminder of the Middle Ages when Britain's wealth was built upon wool.

The thrones, the elaborately painted roof, the richly-carved panelling of the walls, the crimson of the benches, and the mellow light from the twelve stained-glass windows—all these combine to produce an effect of regal splendor and magnificence. The windows contain portraits of the sovereigns of England, and the statues in between are those of the barons who compelled King John to sign Magna Carta. The massive brass gates in the Peers' Lobby are fine specimens of intricate workmanship, and weigh one and a half tons.

One of the most interesting features of the Upper Chamber is the Bar, where the "faithful Commons" have to stand when summoned to hear the King's Speech. Led by the Speaker and Ministers, they file out of their own Chamber, Government and Opposition Members pairing up as they leave the benches.

• •

CHRISTMAS EN ROUTE

IN the not so long ago, one could wait for the ancient Advent collect to warn that it was time to "stir up" the Christmas pudding. But Fred Conway, chef instructor of the Canadian National Railways at Point St. Charles, Quebec, has to tackle the job well in advance of "stir up Sunday." He expects to have nearly 29,000 guests for dinner on Christmas day in the dining cars of the system.

Using a recipe, said to have originated in England hundreds of years ago, Conway and his assistants have prepared 6,000 pounds of Christmas pudding. The principal ingredients of the recipe included 1200 pounds of raisins, 675 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds each of suet, currants, mixed peel, bread crumbs and dates, 300 pounds each of flour, prunes and carrots, 1,000 lemons, 3,600 eggs and 125 pounds of assorted spices. For 25 days, Conway and his assistants busied themselves in the dining car kitchen, 16 feet long by 7 feet wide, and they are very proud of the finished product now safely packed away to mature until December 25.

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MUSIC

In Court and Cathedral

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE tide of Christmas music was beginning to flow this week all across Canada, in cities and hamlets, in major concert offerings and informal parish affairs. The artistically produced "Christmas Music in Court and Cathedral" by the expertly-trained St. Simon's Choir in Eaton Auditorium, under Eric Lewis, was given for the eleventh season. The program, discussed below, included carols—ancient and modern—with colorful costumes and tableaux. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week the New Play Society was presenting the famed Coventry Christmas Play in which the Chorus of St. Magdalene's, directed by Dr. Healey Willan, was to play an important role.

On Thursday evening choirs from the Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches and members of other organizations were repeating the unique attraction of other years in carols of many nations in the original languages—English, Ukrainian, Polish, Czechoslovakian, French, Italian and German. Convocation Hall was the setting for these carol-choirs.

Next week on Dec. 16 and 17 the annual Christmas Box Symphony will be opened by the T.S.O. with fun and frolic mounted on music. Two days later on Dec. 18 and 19 will come the most artistic Christmas treat when the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto presents Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" at Eaton Auditorium.

. And so the Yuletide crest will sweep on, with full flood being reached on Tuesday, Dec. 23, when the Mendelssohn Choir, under Sir Ernest MacMillan, will perform "The Messiah" in Massey Hall. A repeat performance will be given on Dec. 30.

The Leslie Bell Singers were the first major group to decorate the Yuletide musical season. Their Christmas Fantasy last week drew capacity audiences on two successive nights to Eaton Auditorium. The program was neatly packaged in three productions with separate settings and costumes—Cathedral Service ("Ave Maria," the Old English carol "What Child Is This?", etc.) in choir robes; Noels of the Nations in native costumes, a carol cycle skilfully arranged by Dr. Bell; and New Year's Party which gave an excuse for running in such un-seasonal items as hits by Gershwin and Kern. But all were offered with that dramatically effective choralizing that has made the Bell Singers a sensation on this continent. Listeners who insist on complicated choir compositions and staid interpretations may not like this chorus but the fact remains that Leslie Bell and his group have made no compromise with choral unity, sectional blending and tonal purity. The result is genuine artistry and entertainment of a high order, the envy of choruses everywhere.

A large audience at Eaton Auditorium was quietly yet deeply moved this week by the polished carol singing of St. Simon's men-and-boys choir. With appropriate settings and costumes the program was divided into European, Polish, English (Tudor and 19th century) and modern English carols. Eric Lewis's exquisite concern for expression, balance and diction showed in every number, in both solo and chorus passages. Tone from the smallest soprano to the tallest bass was true as a die. Favorites could have easily been picked for a number of reasons but we liked best the old Polish carol "Praise the Saviour," which John Cozens has stirringly arranged and given a free translation, the Welsh carol "Poverty," and Willan's "The Three Kings." Although color was not stressed as often as it might have been, the old standbys like "God Rest Ye, Merry Gentlemen" and "Good King Wenceslas" were presented with a moving dramatic appeal and fine emotional colorings. During scene-shifts Donald Brum filled in with organ interludes.

Yuletide Opera

The audience at Forest Hill Village Community Centre concert was given a preview, minus settings, of some elements of the Opera School's "Hansel and Gretel." The students presented some first act excerpts—arias and small ensemble numbers (Jean Patterson, Andrew MacMillan, Jean Scott and Victoria Bodner). The talent in music and acting, sincerity and enthusiasm of the remarkable group, which keynoted their first program of excerpts a year ago and their polished full-length opera, "The Bartered Bride," last spring (S.N., May 3), seemed as copious as ever. Major credits for the work go to Dr. Arnold Walter, director of the Senior School, Nicholas Goldschmidt, the musical director, and Felix Brentano, stage director. A background of talent-discoveries (Olivia de Havilland and Mickey Rooney), production work in association with Max Reinhardt, and successes on Broadway, in Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen and London have made Felix Brentano into a forceful yet sympathetic director, with the ability to exploit the possibilities of character or scene to razor-edge effectiveness. The Opera School proudly announced the treat: "'Hansel and Gretel' is one of the enduring masterpieces of music. With its story of two little children astray in the enchanted forest, it is the most charming opera ever composed. Its appealing melodies seem to be tunes you have known all your life."

John Beckwith, a young postgraduate piano student from the studio of Alberto Guerrero, gave a recital of major interest last week. Careful study of interpretations was evidenced by the complete program notes Beckwith himself supplied and the consummate musical and technical grasp with which the numbers were played. His Six Bagatelles, Op. 126, and Sonata in A major, Op. 101, by Beethoven left little room for improvement on technical grounds but the persistent preciseness and restraint might have cut down too greatly on robustness and dynamic climaxes when they were needed. But this close attention to the architecture of music paid dividends in the Mozart Sonata in D major.—H.G.

Lillian Smith, soprano, and Harry Read, baritone, in a joint recital at the Royal Ontario Museum Theatre, made far greater impressions in their solo songs than in the duets which were quite ordinary affairs at best and at times even disturbing in their lack of blending the two voices. Miss Smith is a singer of charm and personality and her Mendelssohn lieder, while scrupulously rendered in tonal accuracy, at times lacked dramatic color. Other numbers similarly suffered. Harry Read can dash off arias and modern songs with remarkable ease of production and a captivating presentation, having no recourse to any artifice or effect. His lower register is especially impressive with tonal richness.—H.G.

Space limits our cheers for last week's Pop concert—a Gilbert and Sullivan night—but we want to register them nevertheless. Geoffrey Waddington, well-known musician and radio orchestra conductor, competently led the T. S. O. through "H.M.S. Pinafore" excerpts before intermission and, in the second half, items from "Penzance," "Gondoliers" and "Iolanthe,' with an expert group of soloists and a small chorus.

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FILM PARADE

(*Continued from Page* 38)

tan opera star, sings the role of Count Almaviva, with Toto Gobbi as Figaro and Nelly Corradi, a lovely and vivacious young soprano, as Rosina. The film is presented in Italian, and in three acts, with a reassuring commentary and explanation by Deems Taylor at the opening of each act. Since it is well supplied with English titles, the commentary, though amiable, seemed a little gratuitous.

Swift Review

BODY AND SOUL a familiar prize-fighting story made exciting by sharp action and brilliant prize-ring photography. With John Garfield, Lilli Palmer.

RED STALLION. A standard juvenile animal picture. Not recommended for adults unless accompanied by children.

LIFE WITH FATHER. A good solid technicolor version of the famous Day chronicle. With William Powell and Irene Dunne.

THE FOXES OF HARROW. The marital difficulties of a Southern plantation owner and his high-born wife. The production is elaborate but as entertainment it is probably less interesting than an afternoon in the Domestic Relations Court. With Rex Harrison, Maureen O'Hara.

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RECORDS

Albums for Christmas

By JOHN L. WATSON

ONE gathers from the crowds in the department stores that Christmas shopping has become a more popular Winter pastime than ever: and so has the practice of listening to recorded music. It is logical to suppose, therefore, that most of your friends whose leisure-hour curricula include listening to phonograph music will appreciate the gift of a good record album at least as much as anything else you can buy for the same money—save, perhaps, a subscription to SATURDAY NIGHT. Here, then, is a representative list of the best Canadian pressings of the year, most of them of reasonably serious music. The jitterbugs will have to look elsewhere.

BACH: Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 2 (in F) and 5 (in D)—Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony. Victor DM 1118. A fine, lilting recording of some of the world's loveliest music. A thing of beauty and a joy forever. Brandenburg Concertos Nos. 3 and 4, same orchestra—as above. "Bach Arias"—some of the most poignant and majestic of Bach's religious music, from the Cantatas, Oratorios and the St. Matthew Passion, expertly sung by Marian Anderson with the assistance of the Victor Chamber Orchestra and brilliant soloists. Victor DM 1087. Cantata No. 4, "Christ Lay in the Bonds of Death", well performed in the original German text by the Victor Chorale. Victor DM 1096.

HANDEL-BEECHAM: "The Great Elopement"—a ballet created by Sir Thomas from lesser-known Handel works; jolly, good-humored music superbly performed and recorded by the London Philharmonic. Victor DM 1093.

HAYDN: Symphony No. 97 in C—very neatly performed by Beecham and the London Philharmonic. Victor DM 1059.

MOZART: Symphony No. 38 ("Prague")—an engaging, flawlessly constructed work that represents Mozart at his most Mozartian. Well recorded by Vladimir Golschmann and the St. Louis Symphony. Victor DM 1085.

Symphony No. 41 ("Jupiter")—the most famous of Mozart's symphonic works in a crisp, incisive performance by Toscanini and the N.B.C. Symphony. Victor DM 1080.

"Three Sonatas for Violin and Harpsichord"—a fine, scholarly interpretation of some truly lovely Mozart by Alexander Schneider and Ralph Kirkpatrick. Columbia D 176.

"Concerto in E-flat Major for Two Pianos"—brilliantly played by Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, the best of all two-piano teams. Columbia D 109.

"Operatic Arias" sung by Ezio Pinza. Columbia D 173. "Don Giovanni", "Magic Flute", "Figaro", etc. The best operatic set of the year, beautifully sung and magnificently recorded.

BEETHOVEN: Sonata in C Minor ("Pathetique")—a great piano work rather too showily "pianized" by Artur Rubinstein. Fuzzy recording. Victor DM 1102.

MENDELSSOHN: Symphony No. 5 in D Minor ("Reformation")—a cautious presentation by Beecham and the London Philharmonic. A dull, prosy symphony interesting for the use it makes of two familiar themes: the Dresden Amen and the Hymn, "Ein' Feste Burg". Victor DM 1104.

CHOPIN: Concerto No. 2 in F Minor for Piano and Orchestra—illuminated by the great artistry of Rubinstein. More virile than most Chopin but not great music. Victor DM 1012.

Brahms by Jazz-Clarinetist

BRAHMS: Concerto No. 1 in D Minor for Piano and Orchestra—a long, demanding work performed with dignity and assurance by Rudolf Serkin and the Pittsburgh Symphony under Fritz Reiner. Columbia DM 178. Sonata in E flat Major for Clarinet and Piano—an ecstatically lyrical work of unusual interest, not too well performed by jazz-clarinetist Benny Goodman and extremely well performed by concert-pianist Nadia Reisenberg. Columbia D 170.

Sonata in F minor for Clarinet (or Viola) and Piano—the companion piece to the foregoing and of much the same haunting character, in which the clarinet part is played by the viola in the capable hands of William Primrose, with William Kapell at the piano. The two albums together would make a more-than-handsome gift. Victor DM 1106.

Symphony No. 3 in F Major—a tender, luminous, expression of peace and resignation, intelligently interpreted by Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Columbia D 174.

"Liebeslieder Walzer" (Love-song Waltzes)—an exquisite example of Brahms in a gay, lyrical and slightly sentimental mood, performed with great finesse by duo-pianists Luboschutz and Nemenoff, and the Victor Chorale. Victor DM 1076.

Symphony No. 2 in D Major—a serene performance of this delightful symphony by the San Francisco Orchestra under Monteux. Victor DM 1065.

TSCHAIKOWSKY: Serenade for Strings in C Major—captivating music in a lush performance by Ormandy and the Philadelphia. Columbia D 188.

WIENIAWSKI: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra—a *tour de force* of superb violinism by the rising young genius of the fiddle, Isaac Stern, assisted by the New York Philharmonic under Efrem Kurtz. Columbia D 186.

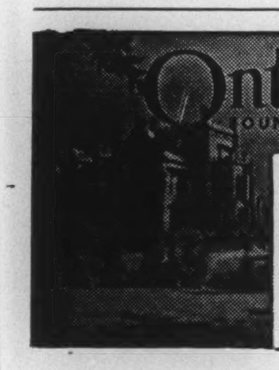
OPERATIC: "A Treasury of Grand Opera" — a musical grab-bag of sweetmeats from Lohengrin, Pagliacci, Aide, Carmen, Traviata, Faust, Don Giovanni sung by Met notables such as Melton, Swarthout, Albanese, etc. All very familiar music and well performed. Victor DM 1074.

"A Night at Carnegie Hall"—same as the above, with Pinza, Stevens, Jobin and Pons. Pinza's singing of "Il Lacerato Spirito" and two arias from "Don Giovanni" highlight the whole album. Columbia D 189.

RACHMANINOFF: Concerto No. 2 in C minor for Piano and Orchestra—"Everybody's Concerto" in an expert, if somewhat sentimentalized, performance by Artur Rubinstein with Golschmann and the N.B.C. Orchestra. Victor DM 1075. Concerto No. 3 in D Minor for Piano and Orchestra—just as nice as No. 2 and a good deal more refreshing to jaded appetites. Columbia D 187.

STRAVINSKY: "Le Sacre du Printemps" ("The Rite of Spring")—the barbarous, intoxicating tone poem that laid the foundation for a great deal of our modern music. A definitive performance by the San Francisco Orchestra under Monteux. Victor DM 1052.

RECORDS FOR CHILDREN: All the manufacturers have large catalogues with enough variety to suit pretty well every type of moppet. Victor has announced the publication of a new series pressed on unbreakable Formvar which include everything from Shakespeare to Joe E. Brown.



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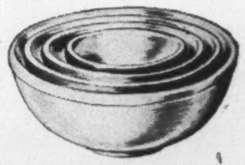

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CUISINE

Stuffing As Usual

By MONA BARRY

CHRISTMAS is nearly here again, and with Christmas comes once more the thought of party food. On looking back, some of the happiest moments of one's life seem to have been connected with food; and that is not as greedy as it sounds, for the happiness depended not upon a selfish and solitary gloating, but upon food shared with friends, food lovingly prepared and triumphantly served, surrounded by happy faces, presided over by grateful thoughts, and given with heart as well as hand in celebration of great occasions.

Everyone has pet recipes and it does not take long to find out that the world is divided into two kinds of persons—those who are proud to make you free of their triumphs, and those who will go to any lengths rather than run the risk of your being able to duplicate their *Specialité de la maison.* I once knew a woman who locked the Chinese servants out of her kitchen while she made bread, in case they should learn her method. An old retired cook of ours, on the other hand, was always offering me recipes, during the war, for doubtful concoctions of her own. When the Eggless Cake ran over the tin, however, or bounced off the kitchen table, the gleam in her eye as she remarked "That's funny, dear—*mine* never do that—but then you see I'm used to it" made me strongly suspect that her instructions left out more than the eggs.

Traditional Fare

There is little that one can pass on in the way of legitimate Christmas recipes, because the fare is already taken for granted, but there are always "Tips". Mother may whisper to daughter, down the ages, "Make the gravy browner, dear" . . . "Stick a few more cloves in that onion simmering in the bread sauce," or . . . "Just another splash in the brandy butter—your Father likes it"—but the result must still be turkey and plum pudding, just as there must still be snow and a Christmas Tree. When I was a child Christmas Dinner was the happiest meal of the year; no restaurant banquet afterwards ever tasted so good. The turkey, surrounded by sausages and bursting with stuffing, flanked by giblet gravy and bread sauce, and served with crackly roast potatoes and succulent brussels sprouts, was traditional.

So were Father's two jokes. One was called "Stuffing as usual, Miss Anstruther?", and the other one required the collaboration of a guest. "What may I give you?" the host had to enquire, brandishing the carving knife, and when the well trained guest replied "Well, I'm really not very hungry—just a leg and a wing and a bit off the breast", we felt that honor was satisfied, and Christmas well under way.

The trouble about the next course was that you seldom felt capable of doing it justice. I don't think children really like plum pudding, but when it was carried in; like a large cannon ball skittishly crowned with a sprig of holly, flaming blue to the ceiling, and smelling of methylated spirits, (though I dare say it was brandy), you would have died rather than admit it. Anyway your slice might contain a sixpence, a ring, a thimble, or a button: no one wanted to be branded a bachelor or a spinster, but sixpence was sixpence in those days, and besides, you wanted some of the sauce.

Mince Pie

After that, of course, you didn't feel so interested in mince pies—though, there again, the first mince pie of the season guaranteed a granted wish. Every year I used to make up my mind beforehand to skip pudding and concentrate on the silver dishes of chocolates and crystallized fruits, the sticky dates in long blue or pink boxes, and the preserved ginger in its flowered jar—surprisingly draped in a string bag—instead of having to regard them all with a longing but faintly sick expression. Every year also I realized that no pudding would mean my being offered the jelly, provided for babies who couldn't eat currants, and even the emergence of Father's third joke, ("May I press you to a jelly, or perhaps another shape?") failed to compensate for such a loss of dignity.

On birthdays, in our family, the fêted one was always allowed to choose his or her dinner, and for years the choice remained the same—pork chops and meringues for my brothers, roast chicken and trifle for the rest of us. On graduating from the schoolroom I chose roast pheasant instead of roast chicken, and felt very sophisticated, but the big cut glass bowl of trifle remained the same; a layer of canned raspberries, a layer of sponge cakes spread with jam and soaked in fruit juice occasionally flavored with sherry, another layer of fruit, and covering all, a mountain of sweetened whipped cream sprinkled with chopped nuts and glacé cherries.

It fell to my son, aged four, to break the family tradition and firmly demand "ham and ice cream" for his birthday treat. He also dearly loved what he called "orange baskets" . . . one of the prettiest party foods for people of that size, and also easy to assimilate for those who want more to eat and shouldn't have it. For this delicacy you cut large, sweet oranges in halves, squeeze out the juice, and scrape the halves empty without breaking them. Fill them with a jelly made from the sweetened juice and some quick gelatine, and when set, pile a spoonful of whipped cream on top, and bend a stick of green angelica round to form a handle for the "basket". The only trouble with these is that everyone wants about four each.

Scottish Shortbread

Christmas cake is rich and Christmas cake is heavy, and by those who grow to feel that they can't look another currant in the eye I find a real Scottish shortbread hailed with cries of relief. There are hundreds of recipes for this, and they all turn out differently. We put 8 oz. butter, 7 oz. flour, and 4 oz. caster sugar in a bowl with a pinch of salt and a pinch of baking powder, and knead it all together. As soon as it adheres add 7 oz. more flour gradually. Knead well, not to say unkindly, squash into a shallow tin and flatten down hard with palms of hands. Prick holes in top, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes, till pale brown. If you want to be professional you can make thumb marks round the edge—also dust the top with sugar before serving slightly warm. Break but do not cut.

On New Year's Day we always had our second plum pudding, and I should like to remark, here, that for those housewives who (in secrecy and shame no doubt) have bought instead of making their puddings, I have a tip which has never failed to give good results. Entirely ignoring instructions on the tin or paper, denude the bought pudding of all wrappings and drop or squeeze it (according to size) into a greased pudding basin. Without telling anyone who might stop you, pour half a tea-cup full of boiling water in after it. Now tie greased paper firmly over the top of the basin, and shutting the whole thing tightly into a steamer, steam for one hour—or longer if you can spare it.

Your pudding will emerge looking much larger, (if the basin was big enough), and will taste soft and home made. On the principle of *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* do not explain this phenomenon, but accept all compliments graciously. It is Christmas, the season of good will to all, and graciousness should preside over every table. The word has always suggested to me a kind of smiling immobility. By the time you reach the pudding stage this should not be difficult.

• •

IF ONLY—

I GAVE my love an apple,
  As tempting as could be;
She shook her head and sadly said:
  "Alas it's not for me."

I pleaded with her: "Darling,
  It's luscious; taste and see."
With finger-tip upon her lip:
  "My dear it's not for me."

The cherry-tinted lipstick,
  Applied so daintily,
Would vanish quite: "I mustn't bite—
  Go 'way—it's not for me."

If only Eve had used it,
  What sin and misery
We would have missed if she had
    hissed:
  "You snake, it's not for me."

QUINTIN WARNER

SOME "DOs" AND "DON'Ts" FOR
APPENDICITIS

WHITE EAGL
EAGUE
DO

—learn the warning signals that may mean appendicitis! The first sign of acute appendicitis is usually pain in the abdomen accompanied by nausea or vomiting.

The pain may be general at first, like a simple stomach-ache, but will probably become localized in the lower right side. It can be a sharp severe pain or a dull ache.

Appendicitis symptoms sometimes vary, so any persistent, puzzling "stomach-ache" should have prompt medical attention.

—treat yourself with home remedies! If you have an abdominal pain and are nauseated, avoid taking a laxative or enema. They may cause the appendix to rupture.

A study of appendicitis in one Eastern city showed that when appendicitis patients took *no* laxative, only 1 in 62 died. Of those who took a laxative, 1 in 19 died.

External pressure can also cause a rupture, so you shouldn't rub or massage the site of the pain. And it's wiser not to apply either a hot water bottle or an ice bag.

—call your physician at once when such warnings appear! Today, appendicitis is rarely fatal if it is recognized and properly treated in time. But it may be difficult to diagnose.

Your doctor may need to take blood counts or make other tests. Calling him promptly permits him to make such tests and to determine the proper treatment before serious damage has occurred.

Appendicitis today takes only about half as many lives as it took 12 years ago. Many more lives could be saved each year if everyone made it a point to call a doctor at the first sign of an attack.

—try to keep going normally if you suspect appendicitis. When appendicitis strikes, don't try to ignore the pain and keep on with your normal activities. Any physical exertion or exercise may lead to complications, so lie down, in bed if possible, and stay there.

The pain may let up but this does not mean the attack has passed. It's up to you to keep quiet and relaxed until the doctor has had a chance to examine you.

Food and liquid can also be dangerous, so try to avoid eating or drinking anything, except water, until your doctor has examined you.

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Allergies, Antipathies

BY KATHARINE SHERWOOD FOX

JUST as there are fashions in women's clothes, so are there fashions in human ailments. A few years ago it was considered socially correct to have undergone an appendectomy, but now, I believe, it is quite *de rigueur* to acquire allergies. Judging by these standards I feel that I can safely make application for inclusion in the Blue Book. My appendix parted company with me several years ago but on such comparatively compatible terms that the operation might be deemed a failure for conversational reasons. However, I can hold my own, any old time, in a discussion on allergies, since mine range from the purebred or "sneezing" variety to the mongrel or "antipathy" type. Some of the latter are quite reasonable, and others, I am forced to admit, are wholly illogical.

Bow Ties

For instance, no one should be allergic to bow ties. But I am, and I can offer no satisfactory explanation for it. Perhaps I don't like bow ties because every man who wears one seems to me to resemble a comic target in a shooting gallery. Perhaps it is because bow ties look so ludicrously inadequate as they nestle between rugged masculine jowls and a large expanse of vacant shirt front. On the other hand, if I took my problem to a psychiatrist, perhaps he would discover that I was frightened at an early age by a particularly formidable headwaiter. At any rate, I don't like bow ties!

But nobody can blame me for not liking cats. As soon as I enter a cat lover's home (the honors are almost equally divided between spinsters and childless couples), an inevitable routine ensues. First of all, although there may be ten other people in the room and all of them fond of cats, the feline member of the household invariably plants herself directly in front of my chair. From that position she stares at me in a distressingly sinister manner, and no matter how hard I try to ignore her, my nervous system becomes so unhinged that I am quite unable to converse sensibly, even about the weather. Somehow she then senses the exact psychological moment for the next move; and this is what really irks me, because it is such an ignominious fate to be consistently outguessed by a cat.

With a deft and soundless leap she lands in my lap, still wearing her original malevolent expression. From such a close range I am helpless to do anything but succumb to her hypnotic gaze, and, while my mind is fast disintegrating before it, a much more deranging process is occurring. My eyelids begin to expand like bubble-gum and then eventually obscure my vision altogether, while a violent attack of sneezing renders me completely ineffectual. At this point some observant soul usually notices that I am not quite myself. But, of course, it is far too late for anything but adrenalin.

Sand Overrated

Despite Popeye and his vigorous campaigns, I do not like spinach! I know there are a great many people who share this feeling with me, but then there are those who have actually accused me of harboring defective taste buds. To those persons I say, "There is no cook living and no conceivable camouflage, from a garnish of pickled pig's feet to a well spiked rum-and-butter sauce, that could possibly make it taste like anything else but spinach." I have always maintained that the only dietary benefit one receives from this vastly overrated vegetable, is the sand content, which, even repeated washings can never entirely eliminate. I prefer to continue getting my sand delicately blended with peanut butter sandwiches, at a picnic on a wind-swept beach. It is the only acceptable method.

There are two expressions that loom large on my list of aversions. Both of them have cropped up at frequent intervals in the past ten years since I fell prey to the polio virus. One of them is (and I am almost loathe to repeat it), "My, but you look well—in the face." Now I ask you, where else, in the name of Gross Anatomy, could anyone look well? It doesn't seem credible that even one person has ever been known to remark, "My, but you look well—in the Achilles tendon," and I am quite sure that Fibber McGee himself, would hesitate to say, "My, but you look well—in the clavicle."

The other expression occurs more often and usually comes from a stranger just after we have been formally introduced to each other. It goes like this, and is accompanied by a slight cooing sound: "My dear, I have a friend who is also a cripple. You *must* meet him!" The mere fact that someone was born with two heads or is otherwise physically handicapped does not mean that I am going to have much in common with him. Granted, we may become fast friends; on the other hand, we may cringe from each other on sight, but whether or not a person travels by wheelchair, kayak or on his own two legs, is of no consequence to me. Crippled or not, I still demand the right to like or dislike people for themselves alone.

The next time someone says that to me, though, I shall be genuinely tempted to retort, "And I, my dear, have an aunt who wears dentures too. *You* must meet *her!*"

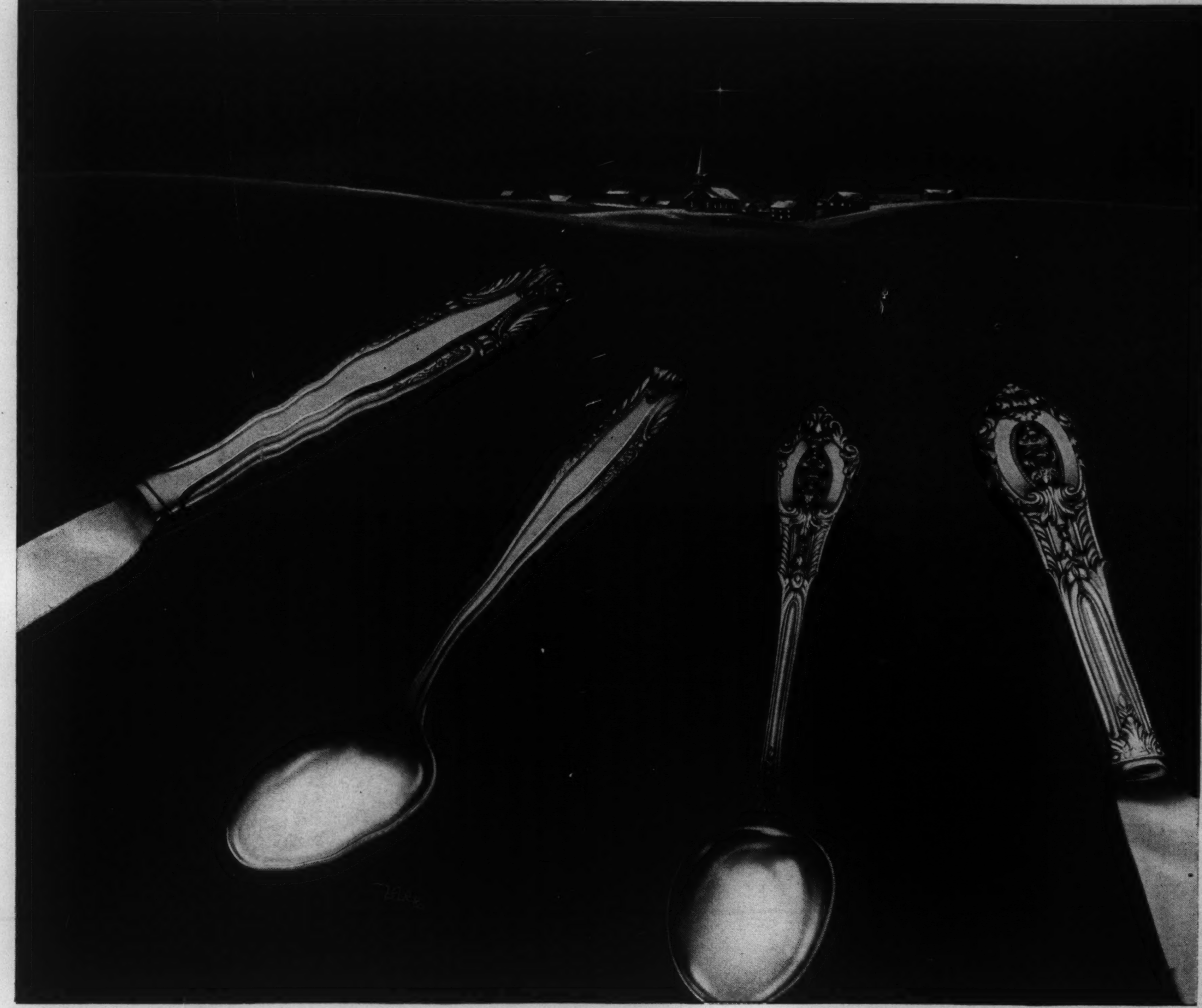
ST. JOVITE AT MASS

THE young wind scours the empty street,
Routing last fall's forgotten leaves;
And the pale sun of St. Jovite
Cleanses the winter from the eaves.

Abandoned for a holy hour,
The town is gathered to its shell
Of purpose and collective power,
Tuning its soul to cry of bell.

Waken the woods, O April breath,
And break these windows in again;
Release from hunger, fear of death,
O cold, clear bell, these hearts of men!

LEO COX



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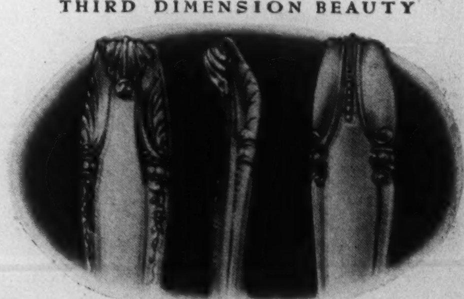

YOU CHOOSE STERLING ONCE FOR A LIFETIME... SO NOTHING LESS THAN THE FINEST WILL SATISFY

THE OTHER PAGE

Puritan History Repeats

By JOHN GLOAG

UNDER Oliver Cromwell's Puritan tyranny, laws and regulations were made against any kind of spiritual independence; under England's present Puritan Socialist government, laws and regulations are made against material independence of any kind. The character of Puritanism remains unchanged; but the old, intense, almost furious, preoccupation of its exponents with militant Christianity has been replaced by a far less admirable preoccupation with materialism.

Cromwell's Puritans and Attlee's Socialists are indistinguishable in outlook about their responsibilities and their dignity. They know they are always right, and cannot therefore tolerate critics, regarding opposition as heresy, almost as rebellion. The Puritans have always feared the free expression of opinion, and although they have attacked tyrannical power when others have exercised it, and have sought independence in the name of freedom, history records how consistently they have misused liberty when they have acquired power. For example, the story of New England in the seventeenth century is darkened by persecution and disgraced by trials for blasphemy and witchcraft. The Puritans who left England to secure the right to worship and live as they wished, rapidly became the most intolerant of fanatics after settling in North America.

When the Puritans came to rule England they were equally intolerant. In the name of spiritual welfare, Cromwell's government abolished festivals. It was enacted in 1647 that Christmas, Easter and Whitsun were no longer to be observed. By way of compensation, "scholars, apprentices and other servants" were to be given a holiday on every second Tuesday in the month, their masters being compelled to grant them this, save in exceptional circumstances, when they had to give them another day in compensation. This holiday was not for enjoyment. On those Tuesdays, by government order, all display windows of shops and warehouses were closed, and holiday-makers were forbidden openly to enjoy themselves. But such regulations were mild compared with the directions for spending Sunday. The Ordinance of 1644, which set forth in great detail just what people were not allowed to do on Sunday, also forbade maypoles, referring to them as "a heathenish vanity, generally disposed to superstition and wickedness", and ordered them all to be dismantled and removed. The invincible Puritan sense of rectitude about spiritual matters and their horror of critical discussion were emphasized in the blasphemy and heresy Ordinances of 1648 and 1650, by which the death penalty rewarded any questioning of the articles of the Christian faith, as interpreted by the Puritans, either by writing or speaking. In 1650, discussion of any religious point or question whatever was forbidden.

PRINTING and publishing had been attacked earlier. After 1643, no books, pamphlets or papers could be printed without a licence; the reason given was that vast quantities of such unlicensed literature were privately printed, and that most of these publications were "false, forged, scandalous, seditious, libellous... to the great defamation of religion and government." Religion and government were identical, and once again the Puritans are seeking to establish that identity and to enforce their religion of Socialism upon England, aiming like all tyrants, whether spiritual or material, at a one-party state.

Dread and hatred of criticism are disclosed by the Socialist government's attacks on the press, by the consistent protests of ministers against newspapers; and by the indirect censorship of the scope and character of publications of all kinds exercised through the medium of paper control. A characteristic and disquieting likeness to the previous Puritan tyranny is everywhere apparent. Regulation of opinion was open in the seventeenth century; there was an official Gestapo, empowered to search at any time in any place for private printing presses and unlicensed books and papers. In 1647, another Ordinance banned "Books, pamphlets, treatises, ballads, libels, or sheets of news"; and the need for this Ordinance suggests that as it provided penalties for hawkers, pedlars and ballad-singers, there must have been a spate of rebellious songs. Englishmen have always prized the right to grumble and to be cheerfully unimpressed by self-important officialdom. In 1649 yet another Act accused authors and printers of still producing unlicensed and scandalous books and pamphlets, and bitterly attacked publishers of weekly pamphlets giving news of parliamentary proceedings, the army and other affairs of state. The penalties under this Act now included buyers of such literature.

Cromwell's Puritan government became increasingly severe on the critics. In 1653, an Act empowered the Council of State to investigate the number of printers in existence and to dispose of any whom they considered superfluous. The State, through the medium of the Stationers' Company, thus took over the whole printing industry: it was a foretaste of nationalization.

The structure of tyranny was extended year after year by the first Puritan government, until in 1655 the country was put under the iron control of twelve regional officers — the Major Generals. The memory of their tyranny gave the English nation an enduring anti-militarist bias. The Major Generals had powers to prevent horse racing, cock fighting, bear baiting and the performance of stage plays; they reported on the characters of teachers and preachers, and could bring about their dismissal. Through these regional controllers, the Puritan government established a form of registration, comparable with the present identity card registration,

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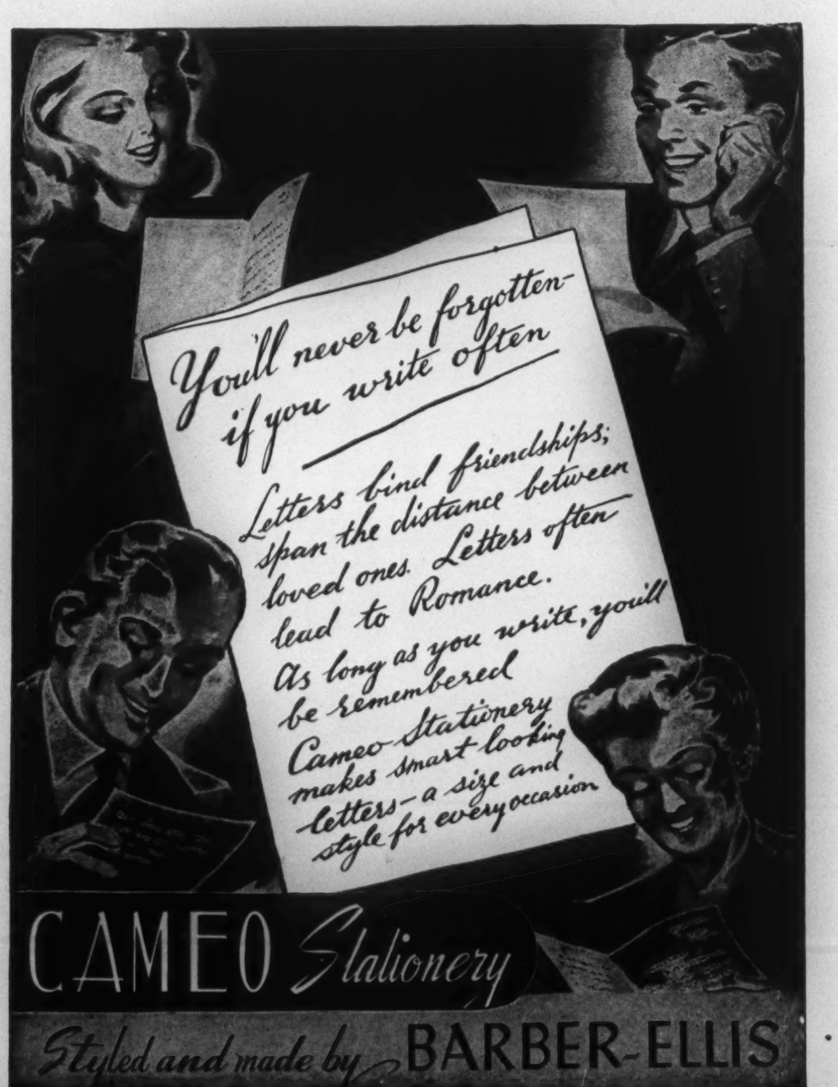

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which is still retained by the English Socialist government. Under Cromwell, every householder had to give security that his servants would keep the peace, and that he himself would appear before the regional controller, the Major General, or his deputy, whenever or wherever he was required to, and for any reason that seemed good to that local tyrant, who kept a register of all householders, together with details about their houses and staff. Periodically, these registers were sent to a central register in London, and this was always kept up to date, and a special office was established for the work. Every time a man changed his lodgings he had to register his new address: if he intended to move out of London he had to give his name and state where he was going, what his London address had been and how long he had stayed there. This information was forwarded to the Major General in charge of the region to which he was going, so his arrival could be checked. If he failed to go to his destination, the Secretary of State was informed. Apart from householders, other classes of people had to guarantee that they would live peaceably, and they had, moreover, to undertake that they would inform the government of plots, notify their changes of address, and appear before the Major Generals when summoned.

TYRANNY can only be prolonged if those who exercise it are prepared to persecute opposition, to stifle criticism, to encourage informers, and to invade the privacy of individuals. All this was done by England's first Puritan government: after two years of England's second Puritan government, the same signs of expanding tyranny are visible. In England today, the rulers have inherited a wartime structure of controls and emergency measures, and they are retaining them although no emergency justifies such fetters on liberty. A far more sinister feature is the continued employment of official snoopers, some of whom act as *agents provocateurs* for the Ministry of Food and the Board of Trade, contemptible officials who try to entrap honest citizens and traders into some breach of the myriad regulations that perplex life and work in England. Winston Churchill has been blamed for referring, in one of his election speeches, to the possibility of a Gestapo being established if the Socialists came into power: but he was right — it is already in being. No man's privacy is safe today: no life can be private; no business can be independent; and if official spies and sneaks, creatures hitherto associated with Nazi and Fascist regimes, are multiplied to serve the bureaucratic machinery of the new Puritans, then England must soon sink to a totalitarian level.

Cromwell's Puritans drove out gaiety and color from life; but however wrongheaded and grim they may have been, they worked with the sincerity of fanatics for the glory of God. To-day, Attlee's Puritan Socialists are working, some of them, with the sincerity of austere fanatics, some with the cynical ruthlessness of astute politicians, not for the glory of God, but for the establishment of equalitarian materialism, which is designed to deprive a great and once-free people of the high standards of living, adventure and accomplishment which their enterprise, industrial gifts and trading talents could command.

• •

A Classic Example of Omniscience

By DAVID BROCK

THE late Sir Walter Raleigh said that the Germans knew so little of human nature, they called it psychology and assigned its study to experts. Those were the days! The most unskilled could impute motives as a spare-time hobby. A manufacturer could guess at a purchaser's desires without calling in a doctor. Any man in a pub could tell you what was at the back of your mind; sometimes he was wrong; but in that case you were able to tell him, whereas now you are the last person fit to do so, even if he is the second-last fit to diagnose you. The Germans, for once, were partly right. To be sure, they still know even less about human nature than we do, but they did realize that if you are going to have psychology at all, you've simply got to become an expert or else hire one. A smattering gets you nowhere.

The mere reading to be done will take you a lifetime. As for understanding what you read, and applying it, that will take another lifetime, unless you do it simultaneously, which is awkward. And as for understanding which parts of what you read are now out of date and *not* to be applied, well, it is all very difficult, and I advise you not to start unless you are very clever, very, very thorough, and very, very, very stupid, in other words, unless you are noticeably Germanic to begin with.

But if the Germans were partly right, Raleigh was partly right too. I had spent nearly a month studying various manifestations of narcissism and exhibitionism, and felt (in a modest way) that I was really beginning to learn a tiny bit about my fellow creatures, especially my sister-in-law. My wife, on the other hand, had studied nothing (in any learned sense), and yet half the startling facts I told her she could disprove and the other half she had known all along. All she knew was human nature, poor wretch, and yet she got along very nicely and empirically and intuitively, or whatever you like to call it. The next time you observe that women are unscholarly and unscientific, you had better add that they don't *have* to be—whether the Viennese boys bear you out or not.

For instance, I thought to stagger my wife by telling her a fact that didn't seem obvious to me at all. On the contrary, it seemed a very dark and hidden piece of knowledge. "Do you know," I asked her, "that there is a very definite connection between exhibitionism and certain skin troubles?"

And blow me down if she hadn't known this. "Why, of course there is," she said, "though I hadn't really given it much thought. I mean, look at the classic example."

"What's that?"

"Why, tattooing."

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Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1947 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Sterling Balances Are In Limelight Again

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Sterling balances are under discussion once more in British financial circles; interim agreements with some of the creditors will probably have to be renewed at the end of this year. Firmer checks however, must be put on the uncontrolled balances amounting to many millions of sterling, says Mr. Marston, for Britain can neither spare dollars nor exports against these at the moment.

India and Pakistan, the largest creditors, appear willing to discuss a down-scaling of their balances, as are other Dominions.

London.

THE question of the sterling balances, temporarily obscured by Britain's more immediate troubles, is coming up afresh. These accumulations of sterling in the hands of nations which supplied goods or rendered services to Britain during the war, when there was no possibility of providing exports in exchange, have not all been lying idle, but at least the major items in the appalling total of £3,500 million have been kept in check by interim agreements, notably those with India and Egypt, for which temporary provision was made up to the end of 1947.

The best that can be done, probably, is to renew such interim agreements, with moderate releases here or there according to the urgency of the creditor's need. But at least this is as good a time as any to assess the pinciples on which the whole question will ultimately have to be settled.

However, before the British authorities proceed to the long-term problem they will have to impose much firmer checks on the use of the uncontrolled balances. It is not yet generally realized how large a part these old balances played in the débâcle of sterling in July and August 1947, culminating in the suspension of convertibility on the now notorious date, August 20.

Convertibility was intended, of course, to relate only to the balance of sterling held by a creditor country on current trading account; officially, the old balances were mainly blocked until adequate arrangements could be made to deal with them.

In fact, however, there were serious leakages, in connection with which the names of Belgium, Spain, Argentina, and Egypt, have been particularly mentioned. It is not fully realized either how the burden of Britain's current deficit on trade account is being increased by the conversion of old sterling which has not been effectively tied up. Eire and Burma are two outstanding examples of counties which have been able to take far larger imports from Britain than their current exports to Britain could justify.

Unrequited exports at such a time—exports which might be earning hard currency—can no more be spared than the dollars which many European countries managed to acquire by leakages of their old balances through Belgium in the brief period of convertibility.

There must still be scores of millions of sterling thus uncontrolled, and the objective, generally ageed to be of high importance not only for London as a financial centre but also for world trade, of restoring the convertibility of the pound into dollars will be more difficult to attain the longer the authorities allow these old debts to weigh on the current trading position.

Policy on Old Debts

Assuming that this short-term problem is solved by firm agreements with the individual countries concerned, making a clear distinction between the debts of the wartime and immediate postwar period and the debts on current trading,

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Self-Restraint Vs. Inflation

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE pattern of our economy-to-be is not yet clear, for not only are the full implications of the import restrictions, tariff changes and new excise tax not yet evident but some important modifications of the restrictions appear likely. But it is already plain enough that for our economy's good we must accept drastic regulatory action, no matter how much we dislike it, and we might as well realize that, because of the new limitations which world circumstances force upon us, we are probably facing a period of lessened production, fewer jobs, scantier goods, and still higher prices. The inflationary rise of prices is becoming increasingly serious, with recent events stimulating this trend.

Although this country's production of goods and services has risen considerably since pre-war days, the amount of money in the hands of its people has increased much more, with the result that a basically inflationary condition has been created. The logical course in such a situation is to increase the goods supply to sop up the excess purchasing power, or decrease the money supply, or do both together. But in the present instance, as usually, this is more easily said than done.

Circumstances are pushing this country into precisely the opposite course. The import restrictions necessitated by our alarming shortage of U.S. dollars seem bound to lessen, for some months at least, the volume of goods available for purchase in Canada; inability to obtain wanted goods formerly imported will tend to concentrate purchasing power on home-produced articles and thereby increase the pressure on prices. Participation in the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan), much as we want to "do our bit" for Europe and will welcome the U.S. dollars it may provide us with, will add to the inflation factor. New wage increases are also doing so.

Need for Discipline

How well we come through the difficult period ahead will largely depend on the degree of restraint we exercise individually and collectively. George W. Spinney, president of the Bank of Montreal, spoke pertinently on this point at the bank's annual meeting. "The upthrust of prices and costs is now everybody's concern," he asserted. "It affects the housewife, ruefully contemplating the family budget. It enormously complicates the problem of providing urgently-needed housing at prices the people can afford to pay. It reduces the real value of all accumulated savings in monetary form, eating away at the hard-won rewards of foresight and thrift. For industry it raises the problem of adequacy of replacement and other reserves accumulated on the basis of a lower price level than now exists.

"At a time like the present, self-imposed restraint from charging what the traffic will bear, either for goods or the skill required to produce them, is as necessary, as practical and as prudent as fire insurance on a highly inflammable structure. It is a safeguard that no group, representative of labor or industry and responsible for shaping policies that bear on prices and costs, can afford to ignore in the interests of their own continued well-being . . ."

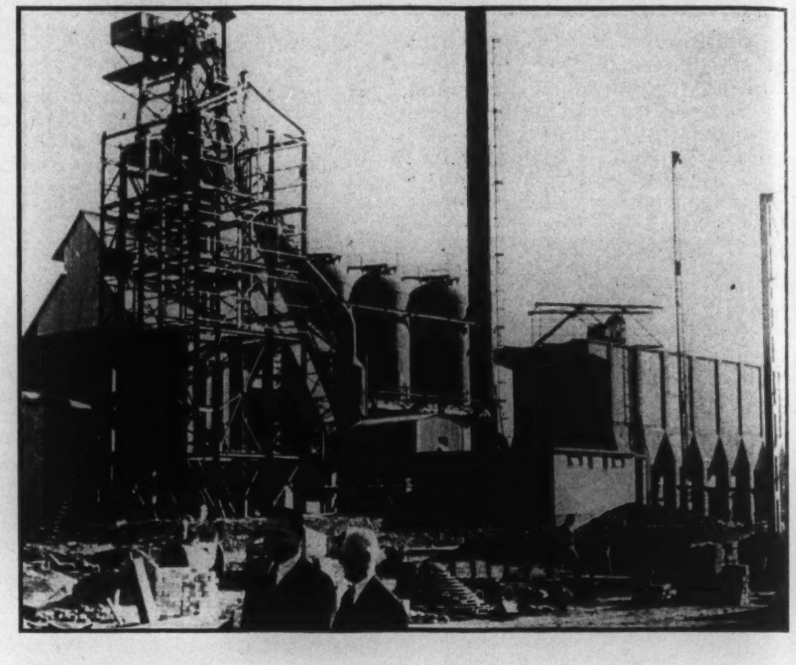
Economic Anaemia

Mr. Spinney referred to the growth of the popular fallacy "that, by some magical formulae of monetary manipulation and state control, a community may indefinitely consume more than it is able or willing to produce," and said that "once such a belief is allowed to become a dominant influence in a people's life and thought, the result is a form of economic and social anaemia . . ." He noted that there have been times in the not distant past when a suggestion that government outlays be reduced branded one as "a hopeless reactionary, quite out of touch with more popular and exciting economic doctrines." But now, he said, all must agree that we have arrived at a point in the economic cycle "where old-fashioned virtues of frugality are thoroughly consistent with the dictates of the most advanced economic theory." Mr. Spinney said conditions call for a "remorseless elimination of luxuries of governmental expenditure which represent an unnecessary demand on the taxpayer and on our productive resources."

H. D. Burns, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, also made comments of interest at his annual meeting. He said that Canada has been living beyond her means and has a continuing problem of increasing costs and prices. Inflationary tendencies still at work in the business structure will if anything be strengthened for the time being by the necessary measures just adopted to conserve U.S. dollars.

He added: "I believe that serious attention should be paid to the lessons of the past. In the light of experience, prices are high today. They were high after the First World War but after adjusting themselves to the conditions of temporary shortage which were the aftermath of war they declined sharply as production began to recover. There was more, far more damage and dislocation to the world's productive capacity during the recent war. . . . This may mean that prices will be high for a longer period this time but it does not mean that they will be sustained indefinitely."

Huge Hydro and Steel-Production Plan for Southern Rhodesia



Within the next few years, Britain's colonies in South and East Africa may come to occupy the position in Commonwealth economy which Cecil Rhodes strove to make possible over fifty years ago. Britain can render experienced direction in the development of these countries' immense natural resources. A start has already been made with the East African groundnut scheme and details have now been announced of a £23,000,000 steel production plan for S. Rhodesia on the findings of a commission appointed to advise on long-term development there. A large hydro-electric scheme on the Zambesi River has also been approved. The latter, larger than the Hoover Dam, will involve the building of a 300-ft. dam, and will provide 750,000 kilowatts of electricity to be used in the production of steel and ferro-chrome from the rich deposits of iron ore in the country. These pictures were taken by Sir Miles Thomas, head of the commission, on a recent trip and show (1) part of the large steel works being erected at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, which it is hoped will be open early in 1948 with a production of 30,000 tons; (2) aerial view of the Kariba Gorge in which the dam is to be built; (3) main street of Bulawayo, important town of S. Rhodesia and former native capital.

(Continued from page 50)

what policy can reasonably be adopted towards these old debts?

There is, unfortunately, no unanimous opinion in the debtor country even as to the most elementary principles. The only point on which all British financial opinion agrees is that it will be impossible ever to pay the £3,500 million in full. As to the proportions which should be paid, opinions vary between the absolute maximum which Britain can achieve, even though the task takes generations to fulfil, and, at the other extreme, none at all.

In the former category are those who regard these debts, like any others, as debts of honor. In the latter are those who say that debts incurred on account of a country's fortuitous position near the front line of the fight against a common enemy should not be treated as commercial obligations in any sense and should accordingly be waived.

The moderates, the majority, who hold that every reasonable effort should be made to discharge a proportion of the obligations without completely crippling the debtor, also accept another important principle, that as soon as possible a proper allocation should be made to the neediest of the creditor countries, whereby regulated sums from the balances held in London should be made available to purchase British or other sterling goods or to exchange into other currencies. Some interim arrangements along these lines have, of course, been made, but there is no clear evidence of any principle underlying them, and some of the creditors not surprisingly feel that they have not had a very fair deal.

New Debts

It has to be recognized that, whatever the pattern of these release agreements, the sums thus made available will not be lavish; probably much less than has in most cases been released in recent months. It is wise to acknowledge the fact that, even while using her gold reserve for current trade, Britain is still accumulating new debts and is therefore not in a position to repay old debts on any appreciable scale.

Nothing much is heard now of the scheme for final settlement of the sterling balances as discussed between representatives of the British and U.S. Governments two years ago in Washington. Those plans, which provided for the release of a proportion for immediate use, the "freezing" of a further proportion for release after 1951, and the cancellation (though no such crude word was used) of the remainder, might ultimately form the basis for a settlement.

At any rate, it is gratifying to feel that relations with the States formerly comprising British India, by far the largest creditors with their £1,200 million claim, are so far improved that it is now a political possibility to discuss down-scaling, while other Dominions have already shown their willingness to adapt their claims to Britain's capabilities.

But it is quite certain that there must be no attempt, such as appeared to be made at Washington, to arrange these debts between Britain, the debtor, and the United States, the country with which Britain is on current account most deeply committed financially. The proper parties to decide the fate of the sterling balances are the debtor and the various creditors themselves.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Proposed Aid for Gold Mines Is Far Short of Industry's Need

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE question of help for the gold mines, with a view to alleviating the United States dollar position of Canada, at time of writing still remains to be worked out. The industry has made it clear that the $7 an ounce increase should be extended to all production if there is to be any substantial increase in output. The government policy will likely not be known until Parliament, now in session, has dealt with the finally drafted program, and this may not be until after the holiday recess. Ontario-Quebec gold producers already have made representations and were returning to Ottawa this week to further clarify their picture. In the meantime there have been protests from the United States against the bonus plan, which may perhaps lead to alterations in the program Ottawa has announced to provide incentive for greater gold output, aimed at securing more United States dollars.

•

In discussing the implications of the proposed bonus of $7 an ounce for added gold production above that of the year ended June 30, 1947, with cabinet ministers and other officials in Ottawa, a delegation, representing Ontario and Quebec producers of more than 85% of Canada's output, made it plain that the government plan was likely to produce results far short of the objective. While admitting that the proposal had its good points, the brief presented by the 16 representatives emphasized that "from data presently available we are definitely of the opinion that any increase in production likely to result from your proposal will be meagre, and will fall far short of your pressing necessity."

All-out support to any plan was promised by the representatives of the Ontario-Quebec producers who were speaking officially for the whole gold mining industry and promise was made of "success within the limits provided by that plan." In summing up the gold industry's position three points were stressed in brief. 1. "Under the terms of your present proposals the increase for new mines plus certain increases from the older mines, will be largely, if not wholly cancelled by production lost through the closing down of mines now operating at a loss and awaiting the government's final decision in this matter. 2. The only dependable source of early increased production centres largely on the marginal ore deposits that can be mined with little or no further development work. 3. If additional production is necessary under present conditions, the selling price must be increased. If such a plan should find acceptance, the added price must be fixed to mirror the Canadian need of United States dol-

(Continued on Page 55)

The
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Admitted Assets $6,784,348.81
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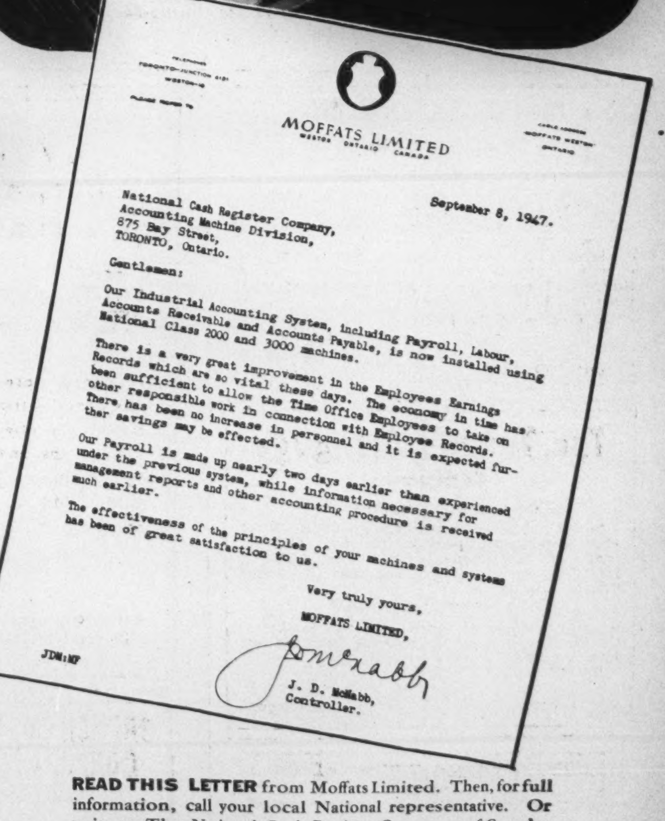

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WESTON ONTARIO CANADA

September 8, 1947.

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Very truly yours,
MOFFATS LIMITED,
J. D. McNabb,
Controller.

JDM:MF

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MAPLE LEAF MILLING Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in addition to the Dividend of Fifty Cents per share, paid on 15th May, 1947, a Special Dividend of Twenty-five Cents per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on 5th January, 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 15th December, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

G. H. HAND,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
26th November, 1947.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on

2nd JANUARY 1948

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

PHILIP SIMMONDS,
4th December, 1947. Manager.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 30. Interim, 30c. per share, payable December 31st, 1947 to holders of record at the close of business on November 21st, 1947.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary,

Montreal, October 24th, 1947.

CARDY Corporation Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty cents (40¢) a share is hereby declared on the Class A shares of Cardy Corporation Limited payable January 19th, 1948 to shareholders of record as of January 2nd, 1948.

Harold T. Greetham
Secretary

Montreal, Que, Canada
December 5th, 1947

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 78

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1947, payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on December 31st, 1947. Such cheques will be mailed on January 15th, 1948, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE,
Vancouver, B.C. Secretary
December 5th, 1947.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

K. J. C., London, Ont.—Consolidated sales of SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LTD., for the seven months ended Oct. 30, amounted to $17,471,541 compared with 13,313,333 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ended March 31, reports A. E. Silverwood, chairman. Resulting net profit was sufficient to cover dividends on both Class "A" and "B" shares at the rate of 60 cents per share for the full year. The period represents the most profitable portion of the fiscal year and any additional profit earned during next five months will be added to surplus account and thus be available for corporate purposes. It is anticipated that in the coming year with all restrictions lifted production and sale of ice cream will be increased to an all-time high. Certain of company's plants are being revamped and this will make possible the raising of both quantity and quality.

L. E. B., Levis, Que.—Yes, shares of MARTIN-McNEELY MINES are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company is capitalized at 4,000,000 shares of which 3,195,817 were issued at last report. At the end of 1946 current assets totalled $73,959 and current liabilities $15,524. The October 14th option instalment, comprising 200,000 shares at 30 cents a share, together with the subsequent instalment, under an underwriting and option agreement, has been extended for 90 days. Compensation to the company for surface rights for the construction of the Red Lake airport was established at $25,000. A 100% interest in 18 claims near Barrington Lake in the Lynn Lake area of northern Manitoba was acquired last summer, and last fall the company staked 10 claims at Seeber Lake in the Lingman Lake area. Considerable diamond drilling was completed in 1945 and 1946 on the Red Lake property and excessively heavy overburden on the northern-central and eastern portions of the property made any conclusions impossible. It is believed further drilling is warranted when costs become more reasonable.

R. B. D., Oshawa, Ont.—Net profit of $1,063,782 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1947, compared with $652,393 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1946, was shown on the annual report of DOMINION GLASS CO., LTD. Net profit equals share earnings of $4.10 on common stock compared with $2.21. Current assets were shown at $66,348,561 and current liabilities $2.082.727 indicating a net working capital of $4,265,834 compared with $4,221,364 last year.

C.R.B., Tillsonburg, Ont.—A further program of drilling was carried out this year by GOLD EAGLE GOLD MINES on the Gold Eagle townsite and Finntown veins, but this exploration failed to extend the interesting showings encountered

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

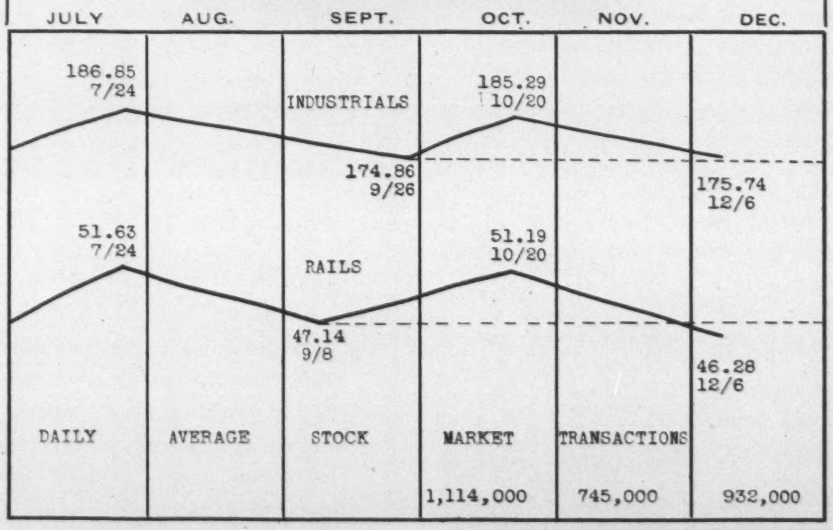
Watch September Low Point!

BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The stock market is now moving in a narrow range, out of which a significant and decisive movement should shortly be witnessed.

Between May and October 1946 the stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, moved downward by somewhat over 50 points, meeting support at 163.12. A drop of this extent, compressed within a relatively narrow time area, called for a fairly large intermediate recovery and such a rally was anticipated herein at the time, probable objectives being placed at 185/190 on the Dow-Jones Industrial average, 54/56 on the rail average. Subsequently, market recovery has been witnessed carrying the rail average to 53.42, the industrial average to 186.85. This recovery, which appears of the intermediate character indicated, has had difficulty in making any progress over the past four months, despite excellent earnings and dividend news. If the industrial average should now decline, on accelerated volume, decisively below its September support 163.21 with accompanying weakness in the rail list below the November support point 46.56 we would regard the intermediate strength since October 1946 as having terminated and renewed primary decline as under way. Such downside penetrations of the September/November lows would be indicated by closes in both averages at or under 173.85 and 45.55, respectively. In the absence of such development, further strength is not precluded.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable December 15th, 1947 to shareholders of record at close of business December 5th, 1947.

W. S. BARBER
Secretary-Treasurer

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

DIVIDEND NO. 85

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share with an extra distribution of $3.25 per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, has this day been declared for the six months ending 31st December, 1947, payable on the 15th day of January, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of December, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal, P. Q., J. E. RILEY,
December 8th, 1947. Secretary.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable January 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1947;

On the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a share on the Preference Shares $100 par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

W. P. RILEY
President.

Winnipeg, Man.
Nov. 29th, 1947.

PETE NAMES NEW DIRECTOR

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of International Petroleum Company, Limited, held in Toronto on December 4th, 1947, Mr. Overton A. Matthews, of the firm of George A. Touche & Company, Chartered Accountants (Canada), was made a Director of the Company.

Mr. Matthews is fifty five years of age and, although Canadian born, he received his early professional training with the firm of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company, Certified Public Accountants in Chicago and New York, attending De Paul University and John Marshall Law School in the former city. His background is primarily financial in character, growing out of some twenty five years in Public Accounting practice, including a wide range of industrial, public utility and government work in Canada and the United States. During the past year Mr. Matthews has acted in an advisory capacity to the Company and in that capacity has visited several of its principal operating and administrative points in South America.

Mr. Matthews' appointment fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. L. F. McCollum, of New York City, who has taken over the Presidency of the Continental Oil Company.

late last year, the best intersection being $6.30 over a narrow width. I understand developments on adjoining properties, mainly McKenzie Red Lake, will be watched as a guide to future work. As of April 30, 1947, current assets totalled $67,252 against current liabilities of $49,166. Of the authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares, 2,738,339 shares had been issued as of April 30.

R.J.K., Kingston, Ont. — When ALUMINIUM LTD. declared its fourth regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share for 1947, $8 in all, without any reference to an "extra," shareholders wondered if the sharp increase in net profits shown for the first half of 1947, was not to be reflected in dividend payments. For with the final declaration in 1946 there had gone an extra $1, $9 in all, for the year. Fears were dissipated, however, with the special declaration of an extra dividend of $2 on the common, payable in Canadian funds on Jan. 2, to record Dec. 9. This brought the total for the year, that is on 1947 account, to $10 a share. An equal amount had been paid in 1941, 1942 and 1943, with $8 in each of 1944 and 1945. For the first half of the current year, earnings had amounted to $11.65 on the common as against $5.45 for the 1946 period. In the latter case, operations have been running only about 40 per cent of the peak of wartime, while in the first half of 1947 they had moved up to around 55 per cent, a level believed to have been maintained since June 30. The all-time peak of earnings was reached in 1939 (when taxes were very low), at $20.57 per share. In some quarters it is felt that 1947 net will come very close to this. Shareholders may wonder why the full-year dividend for 1947 falls short even of the net profits for the first half of the year. Large sums, however, are required for the various developments in different quarters, with a single one, that in the United Kingdom, calling for upward of $10,000,000.

W. G. H., Woodstock, Ont.—So far this year MACASSA MINES LTD. has paid six cents per share in dividends, as compared with a total of 12 cents in 1946, but the quarterly payment usually made on December 15 will be omitted. In deciding to forego action on this payment the directors were influenced by the fact that owing to the continued shortage of miners it has not been possible to bring production up to mill capacity; consequently, gold recovery has continued below requirements to maintain the current dividend and also provide for the necessary capital advances to Renabie Mines to complete construction costs. A larger capital expenditure than originally contemplated has been necessary at Renabie owing to increased costs. Macassa directors look forward to the operation of the Renaie mine at a substantial profit in the near future which will obviate the need for any further capital advances and will assure the return to Macassa of money advanced. Macassa had a net profit of 7.28 cents per share in the first nine months of the current year, as compared with 9.3 cents per share in the corresponding period of last year.

A. M. S., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—A high price of $2.40 was reached by AMALGAMATED LARDER MINES in 1946 on the Toronto Stock Exchange, while the peak for 1947 was $1.90. A new four-year low of 32 cents was recently established due to underground work so far not having yielded the expected results, but the price recovered somewhat on word that there was no immediate intention of discontinuing exploration of the company's extensive holdings in the Larder Lake district. Undoubtedly the proposed bonus of $7 per ounce on increased gold output was a factor in the decision. Upwards of a half million dollars has been expended in the past two years, deepening the shaft and carrying out drifting and crosscutting on the 1,035-foot horizon. While this work yielded favorable and encouraging geology the amount of ore indicated was disappointing. Previous operators had disclosed 300,000 tons of medium grade gold ore on the upper horizons. The company has the best of technical direction and finances were supplied by Noranda, Anglo-Huronian, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, and Ventures.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

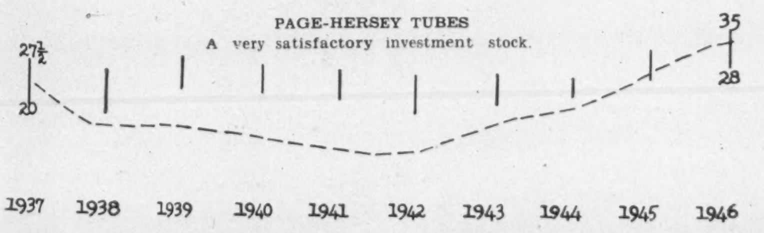
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES LIMITED

			Averages		Page-Hersey	
PRICE, 28 Nov. '47	$32.75					
YIELD	4.9%	Last 1 month	Up	2.0%	Up	12.9%
INVESTMENT INDEX	102	Last 12 Months	Up	0.6%	Up	5.6%
GROUP	"A"	1942-46 range	Up	160.0%	Up	64.7%
RATING	"A"	1946-47 range	Down	23.1%	Down	21.4%



SUMMARY:—It is some considerable time since an analysis was issued on Page-Hersey because this is not the kind of security that needs consistent attention, but is rather well suited to the investor who "buys them and puts them away".

The fixed income bearing securities portion of any investor's portfolio is little help in this inflationary period, but those who hold common stocks are receiving some compensation of late for the rising cost of living. Page-Hersey has recently declared a dividend of .40c per share for the current quarter as compared with a previous 35c per share.

There seems to be an acute shortage of pipes and tubing of the type manufactured by Page-Hersey and their plant is likely to be busy for many months to come. We see no reason to dispose of shares held in this company at the present time.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 6"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1947, payable January 20th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given than an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 31st October 1947, payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the SECOND day of JANUARY, 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

S. M. WEDD,
General Manager

Toronto, 21st November 1947.

Winnipeg—

First Grade Municipal Credit

Salient features of the City of Winnipeg include the following:

- Canada's fourth largest city.
- Eastern gateway to the prairies.
- Net debenture debt reduced approximately 45% in the past ten years.
- Net debenture debt of $25.50 per capita is the lowest of any Canadian city with population over 50,000.

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City of Winnipeg
2¾% Sinking Fund Debentures
Due November 1st, 1967
Price: 98 and interest to yield 2.88%

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. . . with the water that is past; income that is never earned on idle money is beyond recovery. Invest your surplus funds promptly and receive the full advantage of its earning power.

We recommend the following securities for regularity of income.

As principals, we offer:

	Price*	Approx. Yield
Dominion of Canada 9th Victory Loan 3% Bonds due September 1, 1961/66	105.00	2.58%
Province of New Brunswick 3% Non-Callable Sinking Fund Debentures due November 15, 1968	99.50	3.03%
Township of Tisdale 3% Debentures due September 15, 1958-62	99.00	3.09%
Great Lakes Power Company, Limited 3¼% First Mortgage Bonds due December 1, 1967	98.50	3.35%
Laurentian Silk Mills, Ltd. 4½% First Mortgage & Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds due February 1, 1967	101.50	4.38%
The British American Oil Company Limited 3¾% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Convertible Preferred Shares	25.25	3.71%

**The prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" where applicable and subject to confirmation.*

Details of these offerings and their callable features will be promptly given on request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Cover for Those Engaged in Flying or Exposed to Its Hazards

By GEORGE GILBERT

During World War II great strides were made by aviation and outstanding improvements were effected in aircraft construction and operating equipment, with the result that the postwar period has witnessed a tremendous increase in the use of the airplane as a means of transportation.

With this has come a steadily increasing demand for insurance protection against the hazards involved in the manufacture, use and operation of aircraft, and various forms of aviation insurance policies have been made available to meet the requirements of the aviation industry and the public in this respect.

ACCORDING to the records, the first policy providing insurance protection for those in the aviation industry was issued in 1912 by Lloyd's underwriters in London, covering third party (public) liability only. There were few policies issued before World War I, and it was not until 1916 that the first policy was issued on this side of the water. Following the war several fire and casualty companies in the United States experimented with aviation insurance, but their experience was so disastrous that by 1922 they had to discontinue insuring such risks.

However, in that year the first successful aviation underwriting agency was formed in New York. At first the firm secured coverage for their customers through Lloyd's underwriters in London, but later got together a group of stock companies to write various forms of cover to meet the requirements of aviation. Public interest in flying as a means of transportation was increased by the passage of the U.S. Air Mail Act of 1926 and by the numerous and unsuccessful transoceanic flights. This marked the beginning of the era of commercial aviation on this continent and the wider spread of aviation insurance.

Underwriting Drawbacks

Owing to the small volume of premiums available to pay high limits of indemnity on catastrophe risks, frequent changes in aviation, and lack of experience necessary for computing proper and adequate rates, the underwriting of risks in the early stages of the aviation insurance business was beset with difficulties in this country, and prior to 1938 all such Canadian risks were insured outside Canada.

But since then several groups of companies have entered the business and there are now ample facilities available in Canada to meet the needs of aviation in this country for insurance protection. For the average owner or operator of an aircraft, whether private or commercial, there are available the following coverages: 1. Hull, covering physical damage to the aircraft; 2. Passenger Liability, covering liability to passengers; 3. Third-party Liability, covering liability for bodily injury or property damage to members of the public; 4. Workmen's Compensation and/or Employer's Liability; 5. Products Liability. For the owner or operator of an airport or hangar there are available: 1. Airport or Air Meet Third Party Insurance; 2. Hangar Keepers' Liability Insurance. For pilots, students and passengers there is also available personal accident insurance.

Rates for hull coverage are divided into two broad classifications: 1. Aircraft used for private business and pleasure; 2. Aircraft used for commercial purposes. After determining what classification the aircraft comes under in this respect, the next division is into types of aircraft—those which weigh less than two thousand pounds fully loaded, usually called light planes, and those which weigh more. Light planes take a higher rate because of their greater susceptibility to damage. Hull coverage is divided into two parts: 1. Ground risk; 2. Flight risk.

Passenger Liability

In aviation insurance passenger liability is not combined with public liability from the standpoint of underwriting or rating as in other classes of transportation risks. This is due to the possibility of injury to passengers being much greater than to persons not in the aircraft. Passenger liability coverage excludes the pilot, co-pilot or members of the crew unless the owner lends his ship to a pilot, in which case his liability to such pilot or passengers is covered, provided the pilot qualifies as an approved pilot.

In many jurisdictions there are laws holding the owner of an aircraft responsible for bodily injury or property damage caused by the aircraft. This makes the carrying of a substantial amount of third party liability insurance a virtual necessity for aircraft owners, as the possibility of an accident causing serious bodily injury to persons or property of others is vastly greater in operating a plane than in operating an automobile. So far, the majority of third party claims have occurred on the ground through aircraft colliding while taxiing or through damage done by propellers to persons, crops, fences, etc., in the execution of forced landings.

There has been a demand for aviation insurance for airplane manufacturing risks long before individuals began to buy planes. It is needed for the protection of the investment made in new or prototype planes against the risk of damage or destruction during the experimental or routine testing period.

Airport Liability

Airport liability coverage protects the operator of an airport against his liability for bodily injuries to

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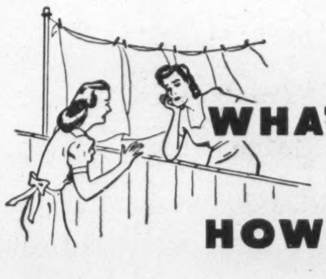

NOT WHAT KIND, BUT HOW MUCH?

NO ONE ever asks what kind of life insurance he owned. Everyone wants to know *how much* he left.

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It only takes $177.60 a year at age 35 to guarantee his family $150 a month for 20 years from date of issue and then $10,000 in cash.

Initial rate — $5.42 per $1,000.

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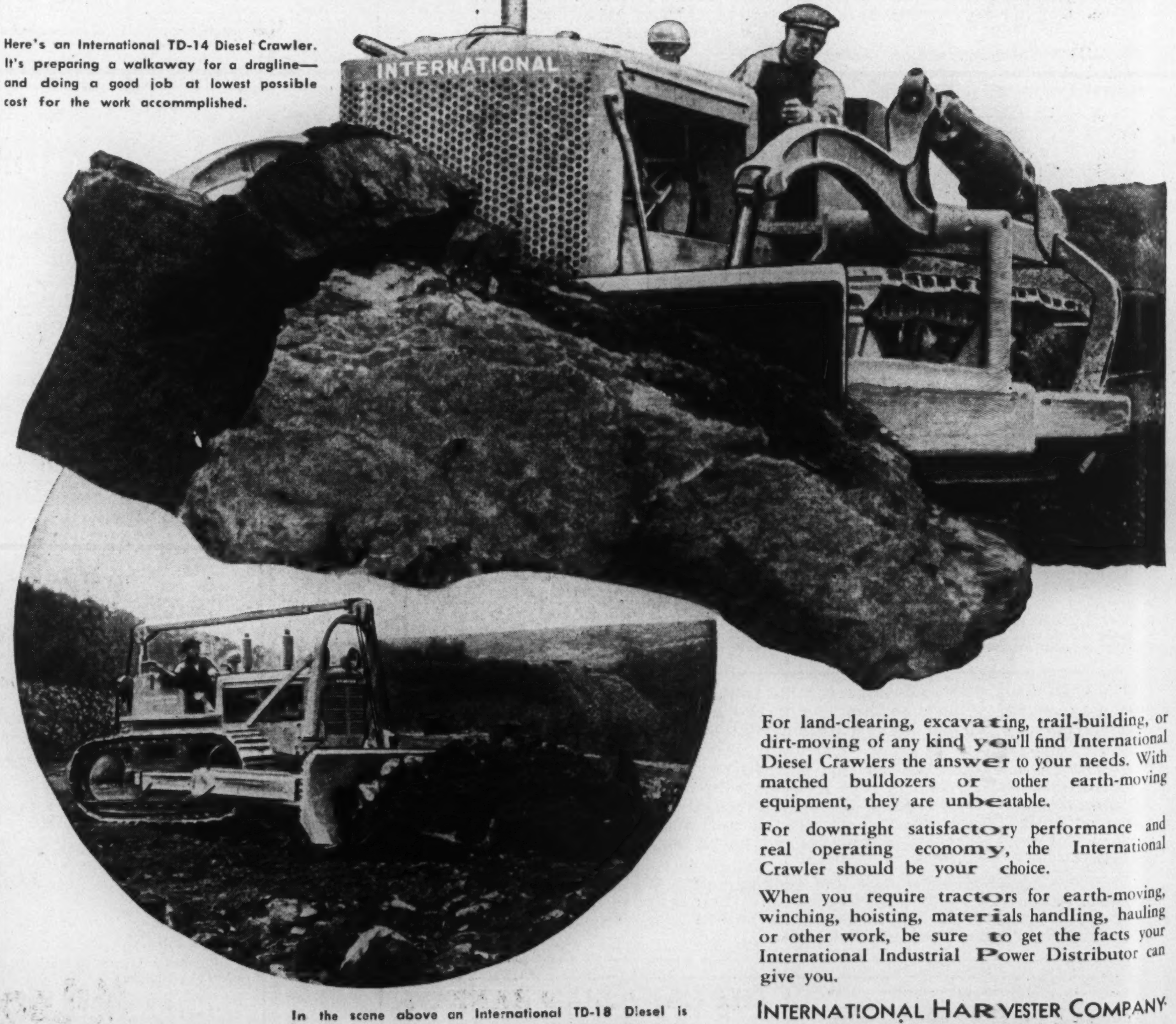
Here's an International TD-14 Diesel Crawler. It's preparing a walkaway for a dragline—and doing a good job at lowest possible cost for the work accommplished.



For land-clearing, excavating, trail-building, or dirt-moving of any kind you'll find International Diesel Crawlers the answer to your needs. With matched bulldozers or other earth-moving equipment, they are unbeatable.

For downright satisfactory performance and real operating economy, the International Crawler should be your choice.

When you require tractors for earth-moving, winching, hoisting, materials handling, hauling or other work, be sure to get the facts your International Industrial Power Distributor can give you.

In the scene above an International TD-18 Diesel is levelling a spoil bank on a 10,000 yard stripping job. Between times it builds track roads and maintains them. Fast worker for little "wages," with a long working life.

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CRAWLER AND WHEEL TRACTORS • DIESEL ENGINES • POWER UNITS

members of the public and against damage to the property of others. It usually excludes liability arising from air meets of an exhibition nature where admission is charged. A separate liability policy may be obtained by an owner of an airport or a sponsor of an air meet. A hangar keepers' liability policy may be secured to protect a hangar keeper against his legal liability for aircraft left in his care, custody or control.

Personal accident coverage for those who fly was one of the earliest forms of aviation insurance written on this side of the water, and, oddly enough, it was profitable. At first, the amounts written were small, rates high and policies restrictive. Today limits up to $50,000 per person are readily available, and the rates are reasonable. Annual passenger personal accident policies are now obtainable covering scheduled airline flying in licensed commercial aircraft on scheduled air routes within the geographical limits of North America, at a rate of $1.20 per $1,000 of principal sum; 50 cents for each $5 of weekly indemnity (52 weeks) $2 for $500 medical expenses; $1 for each additional $500 medical expenses.

Annual personal accident policies for pilots are also available at a rate of $5 per $1,000 of principal sum; $1 for each $5 weekly indemnity (52 weeks); $5 for $500 medical expenses; $2 for each additional $500 medical expenses. A permanent total disablement feature may be included in this policy, under which an annuity becomes payable over a period of 20 years, the annual payment being one-twentieth of the principal sum. To have this feature included the rate would be $6 instead of $5 per $1,000 of principal, but the rate for weekly indemnity and medical expenses would be the same.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain a report on the financial standing in Canada of a company called the Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, with head office in the United States. Is it an old-established company, and how long has it been doing business in Canada? Does it have a deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders? Is it safe to do business with?

—S.J.H., Winnipeg, Man.

The Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company, with head office at Van Wert, Ohio, and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1876 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1923. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1946 its total assets in Canada were $362,060 while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $188,634, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $173,426. Its total income in Canada in 1946 was $235,627, while its total expenditure in this country amounted to $227,252, of which $25,901 consisted of dividends paid to policyholders. Canadian policyholders are well protected, and the company is safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from page* 51)

lars or their equivalent. The required additional production must move up or down as that price is varied."

•

A former gold producer in the Porcupine area, Naybob (1945) Gold Mines, expects to resume milling early in the new year. The mill is rated at 200 tons capacity and will likely commence at an initial rate of about 100 tons daily. An expenditure of $7,000 is believed all that will be required to get the mill in operating shape and financing arrangements are reported to provide the company with an additional $40,000. Exploration was resumed at the property in 1946 and underground development commenced early this year. A considerable amount of work has been completed in following up ore indications close to the old underground workings. Initial mill feed will come from ore removed in development headings and estimated at around 4,000 tons. At the same time the management will proceed with stope preparations in sections outlined by the recent development. A close estimate of ore grade is difficult as values generally are erratic.

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Under the direction of the Ontario Department of Mines, prospectors' classes will again be held in Toronto and a number of northern municipalities in the course of the coming winter. The Toronto classes will be under the direction of the Prospectors and Developers Association, and Department of Mines technicians will collaborate. Classes will also be held in Timmins, Red Lake, Fort Frances, Fort William and Port Arthur. Hon. L. M. Frost, Minister of Mines, states that these prospectors' classes which have been held for some years, have been of immeasurable help in producing highly competent prospectors.

•

Incorporated this year to serve as a vehicle for the exploration and development of natural resources in Canada and elsewhere, Astral Mining & Resources Limited, recently took over the controlling interest of Crusader Petroleums Limited, W. B. Airth, president, announces. In addition to Crusader Petroleums the company has acquired substantial interests in Batch River Gold Mines, holding property directly adjoining the discovery property of O'Brien Gold Mines in the Bachelor Lake district of northwest Quebec; an option to purchase the controlling interest in a new mining company being planned for the development of 13 claims in the Groundhog area, northern Ontario; Sioux Petroleums Limited; Vesta Yellowknife Mines and its three subsidiary companies—Alcan Yellowknife, Drake Yellowknife and Jeph Yellowknife—and four separate properties in the Yellowknife mining district. Astral Mining proposes to assist these and other companies and properties to be acquired from time to time until they are in a position to be shared, or passed on, to financial houses for general participation by the public.

•

With treatment of several thousand tons of development rock from Porcupine Reef Gold Mines, another new gold producer appears in sight for the Porcupine camp. The test shipments were made to the Broulan Porcupine mill, two miles distant,

(*Continued on Page* 56)

THE
Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

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the one who pays the premium **and the one who pays the loss**

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RESPONSIBILITY

The Future of All Depends on the Effort of Each

The success of a business depends on all the people in it. From owner to errand boy . . . from manager to worker . . . each has a job to do . . . each has a responsibility to the other.

In Canada, Sound Business Management is fully aware of its responsibility. It is living up to that responsibility by making better products for better markets . . . by opening up new national and export demands for Canadian goods . . . by planning, directing and creating not only for today but for a succession of tomorrows. Yes, the future of all depends on the effort of each. By accepting a mutual responsibility . . . by living up to it in spirit and letter . . . both management and employees can contribute vitally to the welfare and security of our country, our industries and our people.

To act on the belief that . . . by full co-operation of Labour, Agriculture, Government and Business . . . work, opportunity and security for all can be attained without sacrificing the liberty and rights of free men.

—From Weston's Management Policy

Weston's

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GEORGE WESTON LIMITED · TORONTO, CANADA

News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 55)

which company has been financing the Porcupine Reef operations. The shipments included considerable volume of rock which normally would be regarded as waste and average grade of November shipments was close to $7. Over 1,000 feet of drifting has been completed on the 500, 650 and 800-foot levels. The overall average of chip sampling over a width of 7.1 feet gave an uncut grade of $12.60, and after reducing high assays the cut grade was $3.85. Muck samples have averaged $4.90 uncut or $3.85 cut grade. As was anticipated from surface drilling results, drifting has encountered a large number of occurrences of free gold resulting in many high assays which have been cut to 0.50 oz. in calculating the cut grade. The Broulan mill is of 500 tons daily capacity and at the present time up to 250 tons daily of Porcupine Reef ore could be treated, but if development results so warrant it can be expanded to handle a much larger tonnage. Broulan Porcupine owns 950,000 shares of Porcupine Reef and has options on 550,000 additional shares.

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Severe and continued shortage of labor again restricted output of ore during the quarter ending September 30 at Powell Rouyn Gold Mines, but by limiting expenditures for development and exploration, a moderate operating profit was shown in spite of the small tonnage shipped. Ore shipments were 22,119 tons and value after metallurgical loss, but including silica allowance, was $119,345. Operating profit, before depreciation and write-offs, was $11,885, as compared with $18,010 in the three previous months. The importation of labor from Europe, L. M. Keachie, president, states, should ease to some extent the acute conditions existing throughout the area.

•

It takes about six tons of rock in Quebec to produce one ounce of gold, speaking in general terms, while in Ontario the ratio is approximately four tons to one ounce. Just how many people who are directly interested in the gold mining industry realize this is problematical, but, undoubtedly, they are few. This interesting information was made known at the recent conference at Ottawa between government officials and representatives of the mines. To go further, however, it was pointed out in the report submitted that "to find and develop gold ore, shafts must be sunk, crosscuts must be run out to the orebodies, and not all drifts are in ore. In Ontario, it would perhaps be safe to estimate that for every ton of ore milled there must be one ton of waste rock broken. In Quebec, where in many cases, the orebodies are larger, the amount of waste may be estimated at one-half ton of waste rock per ton of ore treated. All this means that to get one ounce of gold in Ontario we must break eight tons of rock, and in Quebec for the same yield we must break nine tons."

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On November 25th, 1947, a special dividend of $2.00 per share was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Dollars January 2nd, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 9th, 1947.

Montreal *J. A. DULLEA*
November 25th, 1947 *Secretary*

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AFFECT CANADA

A. E. Arscott, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Says Trade of This Country Depends on Other Nations' Prosperity

Canada Has Part to Play in European Aid

Bank's Progressive Year Reviewed by S. M. Wedd, Vice-President and General Manager

Loans Increase $108,000,000

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held December 9th at the Head Office in Toronto, Mr. Allan E. Arscott, C.B.E., President, addressed the meeting, in part, as follows:

The records of production in our industrial and manufacturing plants have been excellent, resulting in substantially larger pay rolls to employees and setting new high marks in the volume and variety of goods placed on domestic and foreign markets. Our satisfaction with these results is tempered in some degree, however by crop yields in many sections of the country lower than those of last year and by a decline in the output of some minerals to even less than the requirements of essential needs.

Manufacturing and industrial units have continued to expand, but many capital investment programmes planned during the past two years, both for new buildings and replacements of machinery, are not yet completed owing to delays occasioned by material shortages and the lack of adequate skilled labour. With the new regulations recently announced for curtailing imports of machinery, equipment and other materials which are obtainable only with payment of United States dollars, these programmes for expansion will doubtless be further delayed.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties which have been and which remain to be overtaken in domestic trade, the dollar volume of sales generally has been maintained at a high level. There are signs, however, of more selective buying by the public, and on more extended terms of payment.

FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade increased to record proportions. The combined figures of exports and imports for the first ten months of this year exceeded $4 billion; movements of Canadian products abroad—in dollar terms—overbalanced Canada's purchases from other countries. The dollar volume of this year's exports is practically double that of pre-war times. While this in itself is a notable development it must be remembered that in part at least it has been of an unusual character since a sizable portion of our exports has been financed internally.

Canada's trade, in manufactured goods and in agricultural and other basic products, depends for activity on the prosperity of other nations. Before the second world war, Canada ranked high in trading operations among all the nations of the world—fourth in exports and eighth in imports—a commendable position compared with other world-trading countries. Unfortunately, we are faced now with the fact that, as a result of the war, many of our important customers are unable to buy from us because they lack acceptable means of payment or are so impoverished that they cannot produce goods for export to Canada and elsewhere to balance their imports. This all means, as I have mentioned above, that we have had to finance internally a portion of these exports ourselves.

EUROPEAN CONDITIONS AND NEEDS

The destruction which took place in Europe during the war years has left the peoples of these countries temporarily in a condition where they cannot achieve complete recovery without assistance from the countries abroad that are able to help.

Of primary importance is the effective restoration of the production of foodstuffs, i.e., bread grain and other cereals, to assist these people to regain the physical stamina necessary to manufacture and produce at least on pre-war levels. The second essential is the restoration of manufacturing, and to accomplish this these countries should be equipped with adequate machinery to replace that which was destroyed by the war. Until they are producing not only for their own needs but also an exportable surplus, temporary assistance will have to be given them, whether by loans or by outright gifts.

There has been proposed, but so far only in broad outline, a plan by Mr. Marshall, the Secretary of State for the United States, which envisages rendering aid to the war-torn countries on a basis which will allow them to re-establish their industries and their agricultural production. Sixteen European nations participated in a submission of their requirements under this proposal to the United States and other American countries. While nothing yet has been definitely settled, it is encouraging that determined efforts are now being made to help those countries to get a fresh start.

CANADA'S AID TO EUROPE

Canada already has provided substantial aid, and while it has not yet been indicated what part we shall play in the so-called Marshall Plan, we are in a position to participate to a greater or lesser degree depending to some extent on our balance of trade with the United States. Considering our resources and population in comparison with others, we have given great assistance in an endeavour to restore an effective economy to those countries which were severely affected by the war. Owing to the accelerated drain on our reserve of United States dollars, however, we were faced with the necessity of devising some means to support temporarily, and ultimately adjust, our unfavourable balances of trade. In this connection it is reassuring to note that in the proposals now under consideration in the United States for giving aid to the European countries, it is indicated that supplies may be purchased in the other countries of the American continents, which should help our trade position.

In this spirit it is suggested that attention be directed to our resources and production facilities with a view to determining the maximum quantities that can be allocated abroad. Time is an important factor and for a while it may be necessary to conserve in home consumption if Canada is to share in the extent that could be reasonably expected in this present world crisis.

Lower crop yields and the withdrawal of subsidy payments to which I have referred, have collectively contributed to the rise in prices. Upward adjustments in wages to compensate for higher cost of living are also a major influence on the cost of production and distribution with resultant effects on price levels. In the main these are the chief elements that combine to accentuate the upward movement of prices. The extent to which they may rise depends on how soon production catches up with demand or consumer buying tapers off as a result of high prices.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING INDUSTRY

Bearing in mind present high prices it is more important than ever that business administration should exercise constant and close examination of inventories and accounts receivable. Also the relation of sales volume to unit production should be carefully watched; the turnover of goods should be examined in terms of unit as well as dollar volume because under existing conditions the sales volume may be up substantially in comparison to the previous year and thus appear to be satisfactory but unless considered in relation to unit volume the point at which business turns from a profit into a loss is apt to be obscured.

It is important that adequate working capital should be maintained if high prices on the one hand continue and on the other hand to serve as a cushion against the possibility of losses which we have seen occur at other times when "out-of-balance" positions have had to be corrected.

Earnings should be carefully analyzed with the view to ascertaining the extent of non-recurring factors which have tended to swell the total. Under present abnormal operating conditions a misconception may develop as to the proportion of actual trading profit that goes to make up the aggregate earnings.

The changes that have taken place in the past year in Canada invite one further comment. It is a well-known fact that, in the course of production, machinery and equipment must be replaced if output is to be maintained at a high economic level. If many of the price increases witnessed to-day have an element of permanency about them, then programmes for repair, maintenance and replacement should be based on existing rather than on pre-war patterns.

EXPLORE NEW TRADE FIELDS

While I have said that we must be prepared to assist in every way possible in the rehabilitation of Europe, including Great Britain, consideration should be given also to cultivating and developing in these countries and elsewhere new markets while we are still engaged in giving direct assistance to some of them. Our potential market is great. While exploring the field for further markets, we must keep close watch on the prices of what we have to sell to ensure that we can compete on a reasonable footing, Our internal policies on wage and material costs must be geared not only to domestic conditions but also to recognition of the fact that we will be in keen competition with other countries both as regards price and quality.

In the course of my remarks I have outlined what appears to be the effect of conditions, as we see them to-day, on our trade and commerce. As to the long range view, the progress made at the Geneva Conference to set a pattern for freer trade was substantially beyond most expectations. There emerged a series of agreements among the attending nations covering a wide range of tariff changes which, if carried out to the full intent, will bring about great advancement in world trade, and should benefit Canada materially. It is recognized, however, that countries with currently unfavourable trade positions may have to employ import regulations and quotas until this situation is corrected, but with the working out of the long range plans we may look for a resumption of freer interchange of goods.

Although we have many difficult and perplexing problems to be solved, all must agree that we are indeed fortunate when we consider the over-all material well-being throughout the Dominion. The hearts of the people on this highly favoured Continent assuredly will go out in full sympathy to the people of Britain, enduring measures of severe austerity, and to the tragic plight of the famished nations of Continental Europe, facing again the rigours of winter with wholly inadequate resources of food, fuel and clothing, and living in constant fear of revolutionary violence and civil war.

It is disappointing that the necessity has arisen for the reimpositon of restrictive measures which affect the course of business and personal affairs, but we must remember that there is an unusual situation in the world to-day from which we cannot stand aloof. The common sense of the citizens of Canada, I am sure, will prevail and they will discipline themselves to accept the restraints which are necessary to help rebuild the shattered fabric of European civilization, upon which the maintenance of world peace itself so manifestly depends.

General Manager Addresses Meeting

The Annual Statement of the Bank which is before you indicates some important changes in comparison with the figures of twelve months ago. In the first place the Bank's holdings of the securities of the Dominion Government maturing within two years have been reduced by over $197,000,000. This is largely accounted for by the Dominion Government having paid off their special bank borrowings represented by what were called certificates of deposit. As against this movement bank loans and investments in other than Dominion Government securities have shown a substantial increase.

LOANS UP $108,000,000

In the past year the total of our loans has increased by $108,800,000, of which $90,000,000 occurred in our commercial loans in Canada. This is a reflection of the increased activity in business generally.

Dominion and Provincial Government deposits have been reduced by nearly $40,000,000. Deposits not bearing interest are down some $57,800,000, which indicates the quickening of the employment of current funds in larger inventory positions and plant and general building operations.

Interest-bearing deposits, which are mostly personal Savings accounts, are again quite sharply up and now total $770,000,000, an increase of $73,000,000 in the twelve months.

The total of Letters of Credit outstanding shows a substantial increase, rising from $34,000,000 a year ago to $46,200,000 at the present time. This movement is an indication of continued trading activity in the export and import field.

WIDE INTEREST IN CANADA

It was quite evident to senior representatives of the Bank who have visited many countries during the past two years that there is a continued widespread interest in Canada outside of our borders. These visits were made for the purpose of obtaining first-hand knowledge of post-war conditions abroad and to re-establish banking and trade connections which had been interrupted by the war. I am sure that Canada as well as the Bank has benefited by the renewed and new contacts which have been made by our representatives in various parts of the world.

In this connection I would also mention the Bank's Monthly Commercial Letter. The major purpose of this publication, first issued in 1915, is to make available information on Canadian affairs which the Bank collects from its branches across Canada together with data from other authoritative sources. Judging from the many requests which we receive from Government agencies and business and professional people for copies of our Monthly Letter, it is filling a very useful purpose.

This year the earnings available for dividends amounted to $3,201,000 which is $350,000 more than last year. Dividends paid out and provided for, and the extra distribution recently authorized, amount in all to $3,000,000, and $201,108 has been added to the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

Each year there has been a gradual increase in the number of shareholders until we now have 13,070 shareholders, an increase of about 400 since a year ago. There are now 8,473 shareholders in Canada, 3,244 in the United Kingdom and possessions, 1,173 in the United States, and 180 elsewhere.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

The staff of the Bank now numbers just over 7,200, about equally divided as to men and women. This large group is the working force upon whom we depend for the operation of the Bank in the day-to-day transactions. I cannot express too strongly our commendation of the high quality of their services and co-operation.

At this point I should like to make special reference to the Pension Fund of the Bank in relation to the staff. The Fund was started originally some 55 years ago when the staff of the entire Bank was less than the staff of one of our larger branches now. It is interesting to know that for this long period the staff of this Bank have enjoyed security through the Pension Fund, which is maintained by contributions by the staff themselves augmented by generous assistance from the Bank.